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F.A. Pitelka
1942-1988

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F.A. Pitelka
1942-1988

Journal

1942-1947	Calif: San Francisco Bay Region
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FRANK A. PITELKA

1942-1945

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

JOURNAL

Pitelka
1942

July 11 Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.

This morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, I walked along the north face of the ridge separating Wolsey and Strawberry Canyons, from where J. T. Marshall reported several interesting species — including Lawrence Goldfinches and Grasshopper Sparrows - which he had observed on July 10. I took a circuitous route, following the the margin of the oak-Umbellularia stand along the creek up to the lower limit of the Artemesia, not far from the upper end of the canyon forest, then turned southward over the open hills for a short distance, then westward north of the Cyclotron and back to the mouth of the canyon. This route included the willow growths along a shallow drainage course running NNW from the vicinity of the Cyclotron into Wolsey Canyon.

California Quails called in the marginal thickets along the edge of the oaks and bay trees. Anna Hummers were encountered frequently. Both a Downy and a Hairy Woodpecker were heard calling within the deeper, lower end of the canyon. The Hairy was heard

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July 11 Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.
while I was coming up as well as coming down, It may be established here. Yesterday Marshall reported one from the Eucalyptus trees near the Greek Theatre (Univ. of Calif. campus). Two family groups of Steller Jays were present — one at the lower end, the other at the upper end of the canyon. These included well-grown young. Well-grown young of the California Jay were also seen. Of particular interest was a fledgling, out of the nest probably less than one day, which was present in an oak tree on the campus near Cowell Hospital. Other species present in the canyon forest were Carpodacus purpureus, Thryomanes bewicki, Chamaea fasciata, Psaltriparus minimus, Bacolophus inornatus, Pipilo maculatus, Pipilo fuscus (along ecotone), Empidonax difficilis, Hylocichla ustulata, Hedymeles melanocephalus, and Vireo gilvus. One individual of Myiochanes richardsoni was present in the eucalyptus and cypress trees along the field margins north of the Greek Theatre. Marshall saw several yesterday and along the thickets over the open slopes on the north-facing slope,

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July 11 Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.
there were Spizella passerina (adults with well-grown young), Passerina amoena, and Melospiza melodia.

In the open fields (vicinity of willow thickets mentioned earlier), there were several species feeding on seeds of the dried grasses and forbs. These were Carpodacus mexicanus, Spinus pinus, S. psaltria, and S. lawrencei. Only one or two individuals each of the siskin and green-backed Goldfinch were present, but there were at least 10 or 12 Lawrence's Goldfinches. Marshall reported 2 or 3 times as many being present yesterday.

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1942.

Sept. 13 Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.

Birds observed between 11 and 12 o'clock A.M. along the south edge of the canyon forest:

Cooper Hawk, 1 over oaks.

Red-tailed Hawk 1 flying overhead; also heard screaming earlier from a perch site within the canyon oaks.

Sparrow Hawk, 1 over field to south

California Quail, small flock in brush along border

Anna Hummingbird, several in openings.

Red-shafted Flicker, 1 calling down in canyon.

Steller Jay, several in canyon.

California Jay, " " "

Plain Titmouse, 2.

Bush-Tit, 1 flock of about 12 along south edge; later a second flock near upper end of canyon.

Wren-tit; several calling or singing near upper end.

Bewick Wren; 1 in canyon.

House Finch; several over open country along south border.

Spotted Towhee, 1 in canyon

Brown Towhee, 1 along south edge

White-crowned Sparrow; several in willow thickets along south tributary;

Song Sparrow. Two in willows, also.

Western Flycatchers, at least two in willows;

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Sept. 13. Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.
one of these gave a weak call in characteristic tone and pattern, so that I was able to identify it definitely.
House Wren, 1 singing intermittently in Eucalyptus south of the mouth of the canyon (north of Greek Theatre).
Cedar Waxwing - flocks were flying over canyon,
Green-backed Goldfinch - 1 along south edge.

Sept. 20 7:30 - 9:30 A.M. (in company with Robt. W. Storer).
Walked along north edge up to horsepath crossing canyon just west of large Baccharis patch.
Red-tailed Hawk, 1
Sparrow Hawk, 1
Calif. Quail, two flocks: one near canyon mouth, the other along the willow draw, consisting of two family groups, one of two adults with 7 yng. undergoing what ~~appr~~ post-juvenal molt; the other, nearby and earlier apparently combined with the first had two adults and at least 8 full grown young.
Horned Owl - 1 pr. in lower part of canyon; both members of pair called, sometimes individually, sometimes together;

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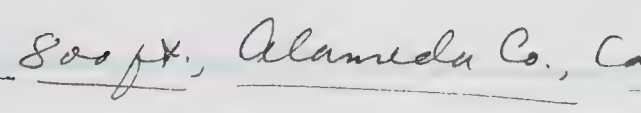
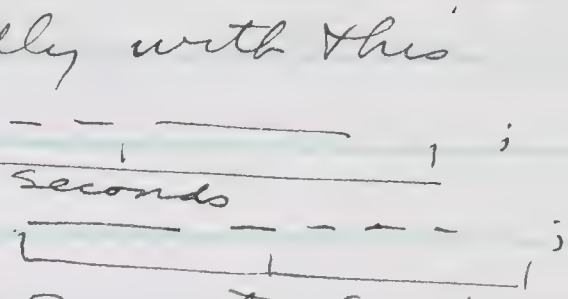
Sept. 20. Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, 800 ft., Alameda Co., Calif.

male called usually with this pattern of notes 

; female called thus 
; her pitch was about 2 notes higher than that of the male.

Anna Hummingbird, 1

Red-shafted Flicker, 1

Black Phoebe, 1 in open area west of willow draw.

Steller Jay, 2

California Jay, 2

Bush-tit - 1 flock near upper end.

Wren-tit - 2

Bewick Wren, 1

Hutton Vireo, 1 on south slope; sang occasionally

Purple Finch, 1 flying over, calling.

House Finch, 1 in open area south of willow draw.

Spotted Towhee, 2

Brown Towhee, 1

Junco, 2 near willow draw.

White-crowned Sparrow, 6 in flock along willow draw.

Song Sparrow, 2.

? Yellow Warbler, 1

? Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 1

? Western Flycatcher, 1

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Sept. 20 Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Lincoln Sparrow, 1 in willows of Willow draw

Total - 21 sp.

Oct. 24 - 9:30 a.m. - 11:00 - Birds observed from sharp U-turn near mouth to horse corral, along south side:

Cooper Hawk, 1

Red-tailed Hawk, 1 over fields to south.

Sparrow Hawk, 1

California Quail, several.

Killdeer, 1 on north slope.

Anna Hummingbird, 3; male in willow draw calling and diving.

Flicker, 3

Hairy Woodpecker, 1

Black Phoebe; 1 near willow Draw.

Steller Jay, 3

California Jay, 4

Plain Tit, 1

Bush-tit, small flock

Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1

Wren tit, 6

Bewick Wren, 3

Hermit Thrush, 4

Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 5

Meadowlark, flock of 14 + above willow draw.

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Oct. 24. Wolsey Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.:

Pine Siskin, 2
American Goldfinch, 1 flying over canyon
Gun-backed Goldfinch, 5
Spotted Towhee, 5
Brown Towhee, 3
Oregon Junco, 3
White-crowned Sparrow, 6
Golden-crowned Sparrow, 2
Song Sparrow, 3

Nov. 7 Golden gate Park, San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Calif.:

Joe Marshall and I spent sometime between three and four p.m. observing birds to the east of the Academy and aquarium buildings. We found bird life scarce, although the weather was favorable (cool, sunny, calm). At one spot on a pine and oak covered ridge with scattered patches of shrubbery, there was an interesting loose flock of birds feeding in the trees and upper parts of tall shrubs. This flock consisted of at least six Bush-tits (which apparently constituted the nucleus), 2 Ruby-crowned Kinglets, 2 Chestnut-backed Chickadees, 1 Red

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Nov. 7

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Calif.
Breasted Nuthatch, and 2 Audubon Warblers. Occasionally certain members of the flock wandered off a ways, but the group moved along more or less as a unit.

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Journal

March 5 9:30. Last night there was a heavy rain, and this morning there is more than the usual amount of activity on our slope. In and about the ivy-apple tree are three species of Turdidae — about a dozen Robins, at least two Hermit Thrushes, and a beautiful male Varied Thrush, all, of course, feeding on the berries. There is also at least one Cedar Waxwing.

March. 19 Berkeley campus. First Brewer Blackbirds noted.

20 Berkeley campus. First Cliff Swallows (flock of 8) and Warbling Vireo noted.

20. Canyon Road, near mouth of Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley. Bird species noted to feed on berries of English ivy during January and February:

Robin
Varied Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wren-tit
Golden-crowned Sparrow
Cedar Waxwing
Purple Finch
Fox Sparrow.

April 1 L.S.B., U.C. campus. A pair of White-throated Swifts is flying about the nesting sites of Cliff Swallows at the southwest corner of Life Sciences Bldg. There are about 15

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April, L. S. B., U. C. campus

Cliff Swallows present, also.

2. Swallows and Swifts present. Swifts have been noted repeatedly to fly inflowards ~~into the~~ the crevices occupied by swallow nests while I watched them from 4th floor windows. In the afternoon, I watched them outside for about 5 minutes, during which time one of the birds entered one of the cliff swallow nests, remained there a few seconds, then left.

3. Swallows and swifts absent

4. No observations.

5. Swifts heard outside of L. S. B. about 9 a.m.

6. Western Bluebird seen atop one of the flagpoles at south end of Stadium. Swifts and swallows around L. S. B.

7 Swifts & swallows absent.

8 " " " " . Black-headed grosbeak singing near home.

9 } Swifts and swallows present near and about
10 } L. S. B.

13 } Swifts present.
16

19 Swifts present for brief period in the afternoon

21 - Swifts again present for brief period around 2:30 p.m.

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April 4 Vicinity of Greek Theater and mouth of Strawberry Canyon, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Zenaidura macroura - calling in Eucalyptus tree north of Greek theater.

Troglodytes aedon - singing north of Canyon Road near mouth of Strawberry Canyon.

Spizella passerina - singing in pines on Big "C" hill.

Selasphorus rufus - male observed guarding area of Eucalyptus blossoms southwest of Cyclotron Bldg.

April 18 Wolsey Canyon

Species observed to be feeding on oak worms: Steller Jay

Brown Towhee - moving about peripheral branches clumsily, frequently fluttering wings and unable to remain balanced.

California Jay

Spotted Towhee

Purple Finch.

Sept. 5 - Strawberry Canyon

Evidence of migratory movement became apparent in the past week, beginning Aug. 31, with movements of Yellow Warbler, Russett-backed Thrushes.

Pitelka, 1942.

Wolsey Canyon.

	1942 7/11	9/13	9/20	10/4	10/25	1943 3/14	4/4	4/11
Cooper Hawk		✓		✓	✓		1♂	1
Red-tailed Hawk		✓	✓	✓		✓	1pr	1pr
Sparrow Hawk		✓	✓		✓		1	
California Quail	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1pr	2pr
Horned Owl			✓					
Anna Hummer	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	2	
Red-shafted Flicker			✓	✓	✓			1pr
Downy Woodpker	✓							
Hairy Woodpker	✓				✓			
Black Phoebe			✓	✓	✓			
Steller Jay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1	
Calif. Jay.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		3	6
Plain Titmouse	✓	✓			✓	✓	1	1
Bush-tit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	8
Wren-tit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	6
Bewick Wren.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	6
Calif. Thrasher.								
Hutton Vireo.			✓			✓		1
Purple Finch	✓		✓				3	6
House Finch.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			2
Gr-backed Goldfinch	✓	✓			✓			2
Spotted Towhee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3	4
Brown Towhee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	4
Oregon Junco			✓	✓	✓		1	6
White-c Sparrow		✓	✓		✓	✓		10
Song sparrow.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	5
Western Flycatcher	✓	✓						1
Lawrence Goldfinch	✓							
Pine Siskin	✓			✓	✓		1	
American Goldfinch	✓				✓		1	
Russet-back Thrush	✓							
Black-headed Grosbeak	✓						1	2
Warbling Vireo	✓							2
Chipping Sparrow	✓							2
Lazuli Bunting	✓							

Wolsey Canyon.

	1943 10/4	10/25	3/14	4/4	4/11
Spotted Towhee					2
Western Flycatcher	(12)	(14+)	✓		
Lawrence Goldfinch			✓		
American Goldfinch			✓		
Black-headed Grosbeak				1	1
Chipping Sparrow				1	4
Lazuli Bunting					1
Cliff Swallow					6
Pale-lored Warbler					1

Pitelka, 1942. Wolsey Canyon.

	1942					1943		
	7/11	9/13	9/20	10/4	10/25	3/14	4/4	4/11
Cooper Hawk		✓		✓	✓		1♂	1
Red-tailed Hawk		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1pr	1pr
Sparrow Hawk		✓	✓		✓		1	

Pitelka, 1942. Wolsey Canyon.

	1942				1943		
	9/13	9/20	10/4	10/25	3/14	4/4	4/11
Cedar Waxwing	✓						
Yellow Warbler							
Lincoln Sparrow		✓					
Golden-cr Sparrow			✓	✓			2
Meadowlark			(12)	(144)	✓		
Hermit Thrush				✓		1	1
Golden-cr Kinglet				✓			
Red-breasted Nuthatch.				✓			
Ruby-crowned Kinglet						1	
Allen Hummer						1	12
Winter Wren						1	
Audubon Warbler						1	4
Western Bluebird							1
Cliff Swallow							6
Pileolated Warbler							1

Pitelka
1943

May 20-23 Dillon Beach and vicinity, Marin Co., Calif.

1) Larus heermanni - several seen near the mouth of Tomales Bay on May 21 and 23.

2) Larus stellatus - one seen near the mouth of Tomales Bay on May 23.

3) Aechmophorus occidentalis - one seen near the mouth of Tomales Bay, May 21.

4) Ardea herodias - one seen over dunes southwest of Dillon Beach, also several on T.B. mud flats on May 23.

5) Branta nigricans - one pair observed feeding on Zostera near the mouth of Tomales Bay on May 23.

6) Melanitta deglandi - 10 or 15 in the vicinity of Sand Point on May 21 and 23.

7) Melanitta perspicillata - several in the vicinity of Sand Point on May 21 and 23.

8) Mergus serrator - two or three seen near mouth of Tomales Bay; May 21 and 23.

9) Cathartes aura - flying over hills, inland from Dillon Beach, May 20 and 23.

10) Falco sparverius - several seen inland from Dillon Beach, May 20.

11) Lophortyx californica. - Dillon Beach (DB).

12) Charadrius nivosus - one seen along open beach bordering dunes, May 23.

13) Pelidna alpina: two on mud flats, near mouth of Tomales Bay, May 21.

Pitelka
1943

May 20,-23 Dillon Beach

14) Crocethia alba - several seen May 21 and 23 along open beach.

15) Larus occidentalis - several dozen feeding over mud flats near mouth of Tomales Bay, May 21 and 23.

16) Tyto alba - remains of a dead one found on beach, May 20.

17) Calypte anna - one male, seen in gardens of the village, May 22.

18) Selasphorus alleni - common, D.B.

19) Sayornis nigricans - two pairs, D.B.

20) Myiochanes richardsoni - one in village about cypress and eucalypt trees, May 22.

23) Petrochelidon albifrons - small colony of 4 pairs building under eaves of one of the cottages, D.B.

24) Corvus corax - vicinity of D.B.

25) Psaltriparus minimus - one pair, D.B.

26) Turdus migratorius - several pairs, D.B.

27) Hylocichla ustulata - " " , " .

28) Sialia mexicana - " " "

29) Agelaius phoeniceus - one pair Roland Pond, D.B.

30) Euphagus cyanocephalus - common, D.B.

31) Carpodacus mexicanus - " "

32) Spinus pinus - common, D.B.

33) Spinus tristis - " "

Pitelka
1943

May 20-23 Dillon Beach

34) Passerculus sandwichensis - common, Sand Point.

35) Zonotrichia leucophrys - one or two pairs, D.B. Noticeably reduced in numbers from two years ago. Absent in the dunes.

36) Melospiza melodia - several pairs, D.B.

37) Hirundo erythrogaster - one pair, D.B.

38) Progne subis - one flying high above mud flats near Sand Point, May 23. Characteristic call heard several times.

Pitelka
1943

Sept. 5 Strawberry Canyon

This afternoon, Dorothy Pitelka and I found a flock of about 6 warblers feeding in pines along the fire trail leading along the south slope from the top of Panoramic Way. Two of these were D. townsendi; one (possibly two) was D. occidentalis. The only notes heard were the sharp notes characteristic of the townsendi-occidentalis-virens trimvirate. There was one Hutton Vireo and a Pileolated Warbler with them. Several juncos were also present nearby.

Sept. 7 - U.C. campus.

Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brewer's Blackbird flying over campus, and Yellow Warbler noted today, further attesting to the onset of southward migration.

Sept. 15 - Warblers moving through, a flock seen in thickets back of Int. House. There were at least 8-10 birds, including 2, possibly 3 Yellow Warblers.

Sept. 26 Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. 1-3 p.m.

Calypte anna	Spinus pinus
	Spinus tristis
Selasphorus alleni	Pipilo maculatus
	Junco oreganus
Dryobates pubescens	Zonotrichia leucophrys
	Melospiza melodia
Psaltriparus minimus	Empidonax difficilis
Penthestes rufescens	Dendroica aestiva
Thryomanes bewickii	Wilsonia pusilla
	Dendroica townsendi
Vireo huttoni	

Pitelka
1943

Sept. 30 - U.C. campus, Berkeley.

First wave of Zonotrichias arrived today. Numerous, small, loose, and restless flocks noted about shrubbery patches. Birds (i.e., Zonotrichias) called repeatedly, with a bird or two singing intermittently in some flocks. Besides Zonotrichia leucophrys and Z. coronata, one Wilsonia pusilla was noted on campus. Several Hutton Vireos were noted in places where they weren't seen earlier and probably constituted part of the migrant group. With some of the Zonotrichias, there were Song Sparrows, from whose behavior and local occurrence it was clearly evident that these were migrant birds, also.

Oct. 1 - Additional Zonotrichias arrived overnight. A number of Audubon Warblers also appeared.

Oct. 25 5:30 p.m. - Sky hazy and partly cloudy. A number of geese heard flying overhead, southwardly directed.

Nov. 7 Bay Farm Island, Alameda Co., Calif. 7:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

Went down to observe water birds and especially sandpipers with Robert W. Stoner, Malcolm Jollie and Wade Fox. First walked along road between marshes and golf course, about 3/4 mi. Walked along highway, about 1/2 mile south of the bridge, thence westward for about 3/4 mile along a dirt road paralleling a water

Piteicka
1943

Nov. 7 Bay Farm Island, Alameda Co., Calif.
margin on flooded lands. The tide was high.

Western Grebe, 1

Brown Pelican, 1 + 1 flock of 7 or 8.

Double-crested Cormorant, 25
Great Blue Heron, 1
Egret, 6
Baldpate, 30
Pintail, 1000 +
Green-winged Teal, 2
Golden-Eye, 6.
Ruddy Duck, 8.
Marsh Hawk, 1
Pigeon Hawk, 1
Sparrow Hawk, 4
Clapper Rail, 2
Coot, 50
Semipalmated Plover, 30.
Killdeer, 15
Black-bellied Plover, 300 +
Ruddy Turnstone, 1
Black Turnstone, 1
Wilson Snipe, 5
Willet, 150 +
Greater Yellow-leg, 30
Least Sandpiper, 1000 +
Red-backed Sandpiper, 200
Dowitcher, 50.
Western Sandpiper, 400.
Sanderling, 15
Marbled Godwit, 150.
Avocet, 2.
Glaucous-winged Gull, 1
Western Gull, 8
California gull, 15
Ring-billed Gull, 1
Bonaparte Gull, 25
Forster's Tern, 100
Burrowing Owl, 7
Anna Hummingbird, 1
Kingfisher, 1
Black Phoebe, 2
Marsh Wren, 1
Pipit, 25
Shrike, 2
Audubon Warbler, 6
Yellow-throat, 4
Meadowlark, 25
Brewer Blackbird, 35

House Finch, 5
Savannah Sparrow, 30
White-crowned Sparrows, 25
Song Sparrow, 5.

Piteika
1943

Nov. 7 Bay Farm Island, Alameda Co., Calif.

Of special interest to me were the Pigeon Hawk and Burrowing Owl. The Pigeon Hawk was observed to fly into a flock of small sandpipers (which took wing as the hawk approached) and take one of them, apparently on wing. The hawk then flew southward, carrying the sandpiper, and not far from the site of the take, the pigeon hawk was attacked by a Sparrow Hawk, which pounced upon the former several times. The pigeon hawk dropped his prey, returning to the water margin and perching on a post. Later this bird, probably a female (judging by size; the color could have been that of an immature or adult bird), moved to a cypress tree, where it remained perched, apparently watching for small passerines. Later, this bird was seen circling over the open country near the golf course, where another Sparrow hawk darted at it.

The burrowing owls were observed on open, drained marshland south of the golf course. The land was deeply and irregularly furrowed as a result of excessive drying. Some of the owl burrows appeared to be cavities resulting from this drying, others appeared to have been dug. A number of pellets were collected.

Pitelka
1943

Nov. 6. Berkeley Hills, Alameda Co., Calif.

Hiked up Panoramic Way and onto ridge upon the blind school overlooking Claremont Canyon. One Calif. Jay was noted sunning itself on a perch overlooking a stretch of Baccharis chaparral on a south-facing slope. A Rufous-crowned Sparrow was present on one of the high grassy slopes where there were scattered small Baccharis shrubs. An ~~adult~~ male Cooper's Hawk was seen flying only a few feet above the ground over one of the grass-covered hills, apparently hunting for small passerines. Two Flickers were noted in the canyon behind the blind school.

Dec. 29. Canyon Road, Berkely

Robin and Spotted Towhee noted feeding on ivy berries.

1944
Jan. 23. Oakland: Marbled Godwits and Willets noted among other smaller sandpipers on tidal flats along Bay Bridge approach.

Feb. 27 Wooley Canyon - Oaks, buckeyes, and Baccharis leafing out with new foliage in several local areas, ~~especially~~ most generally the Baccharis. Two hyperemic shrubs in flower on lower, south (i.e., westward) facing slope of canyon

Petalka
1944

April 17 U.C. campus — Flock of willets passed over the campus at dusk, moving northward. They called repeatedly.

April 23 Woolsey Canyon - first crop of oak moth larvae have emerged in trees along the south edge. There was a marked density of birds about these trees, including California Jays, Brown Towhees, Bush-tits, Black-headed Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, and Pileolated Warbler.

June 5 U.C. campus - Black and White Warbler (Mniotilta varia), in song, observed several times by Wade Fox and A.H. Miller in oaks near SW corner of L.S.B.

June 17 Woolsey Canyon - Full grown young of several species are scattered through the canyon, in suitable habitats, of course, but in localities where established pairs of each, respective species have not been recorded: Titmouse, Hutton Vireo, Juncos, Orange-crowned Warbler, Song Sparrow.

Pitelka
1944

June 28 Bootjack Camp, through Steep Ravine, to Stinson Beach, Marin Co., Calif.

Ardea herodias, 3
Nycticorax nycticorax, 3
Lophortyx californica, 3
Oxyechus vociferus, 3
Zdrus occidentalis, 3
Hydroprogne caspia, 3
Zenaidura macroura, 3
Calypte anna, 3
Selasphorus alleni, 3
Balanosphyra formicivora, 1
Empidonax difficilis, 1 and 2
Nuttallornis borealis, 1
Otocoris alpestris, 3
Tachycineta thalassina, 3.
Hirundo erythrogaster, 3
Petrochelidon albifrons, 3.
Cyanocitta stelleri, 1
Aphelocoma californica, 1 and 3
Corvus corax, 1, 3
Corvus brachyrhynchos, 1, 3.
Penthestes rufescens, 1, 2, 3.
Psaltriparus minimus, 1, 3.
Certhia familiaris, 2.
Chamaea fasciata, 1, 3.
Nannus hiemalis, 2.
Thryomanes bewicki, 1, 3.
Turdus migratorius, 1, 3.
Hylocichla guttata, 1, 2.
Hylocichla ustulata, 3,
Sialia mexicana, 3.
Regulus satrapa, 2 (heard only).
Vireo gilvus, 1, 3.
Vermivora celata, 1.
Dendroica auduboni, 1.
Wilsonia pusilla, 1, 2, 3.
Agelaius phoeniceus, 3
Icterus bullocki, 1
Euphagus cyanocephalus, 3.
Piranga ludoviciana, 1.
Hedymeles melanocephala, 1.
Passerina amoena, 3.
Carpodacus purpureus, 1
Carpodacus mexicanus, 1.
Spinus pinus, 1, 3.
Spinus tristis, 3.
Pipilo maculatus, 1, 3
Pipilo fuscus, 1, 3.
Passerculus sandwichensis, 3.
Ammodramus savannarum, 3.
Junco oreganus, 1.
Spizella passerina, 1.

1 = Bootjack Camp
2 = Steep Ravine
3 = Stinson Beach.

Zonotrichia leucophrys, 3.
Melospiza melodia, 3.

53 species

Pitelka
1944

Nov. 18 Dillon Beach, Marin Co., California
(Village area southwest to Sand Point and mouth of Tomales Bay).

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, 3 seen at Sand Point.
Pelecanus occidentalis, 6+ seen at Sand Point.
Phalacrocorax auritus, several flying over water.
Ardea herodias, 1 flying over sand dunes.
Branta nigricans, hundreds observed flying in from open sea into Tomales Bay.
Melanitta deglandi, several seen near Sand Point.
Melanitta perspicillata, seen along beach and at Sand Point.
Aquatarola squatarola, three inside Sand Point.
Capella delicata, 1 reported by S. B. Benson from marsh area in sand dunes.
Ereunetes mauri, several flocks near Sand Point.
Calidris alba, scattered flocks along beach.
Larus occidentalis } scattered individuals along
Larus delawarensis } beach, loose flocks at Sand Point.
Larus heermanni, one on beach near village.
Pentheates rufescens } several at least, of each in small flock
Regulus satrapa. } moving about in cypress row in village.
Dendroica townsendi
Carpodacus mexicanus
Spinus pinus
Zonotrichia coronata
Zonotrichia leucophrys.
Melodia melodia. } Noted in village of Dillon Beach.

Pitelka
1945

Febr. 18 Woolsey Canyon

Made a short trip into Woolsey Canyon area to take photographs. The following observations deserve notation:

Accipiter cooperi – one circling over canyon, flying eastward.

Buteo borealis – one pair at NW corner, one pair at SE corner of Woolsey Tract; a fifth and apparently single bird soaring over SW corner.

Calypte anna – male hummer present along south edge near west Baccharis tongue, where one, and almost certainly the same individual, was present all last winter, spring, & summer. The identical post occupied then was occupied today.

Colaptes cafer – One flushed from open field near SW corner flew into Eucalyptus grove along south ~~edge~~ border. Another seen flying along canyon toward South Branch.

Sialia mexicana – A flock of about 20 individuals arose from north side of tract and flew eastward.

Sturnella neglecta – Several heard from upper slopes in south-eastern part of Woolsey Tract.

March 9 U. C. campus, Berkeley, Calif.

Paul Illy and Wade Fox both reported Lesser Scaups present on Strawberry Pool.

Pitelka
1945

June 9-11 Dillon Beach, Marin County, California

Pelecanus occidentalis, flock observed feeding off Pelican Point, when tide was coming in, May 20.
Nycticorax nycticorax, one flying overhead, northwardly, May 19.
Branta nigricans, a lone individual off Sand Point on May 21.
Cathartes aura, several seen a short distance inland from Dillon Beach.
Lophortyx californica, along Andrew Creek.
Larus occidentalis, common on mud flats and beach. (No other species of Larus noted; heermanni definitely absent; there may have been immatures, a few only, of californicus.)
Selasphorus alleni, in the village.
Sayornis nigricans, several pairs in the village
Stelgidopteryx serripennis, a pair along Andrew Creek.
Hirundo erythrogaster, one pair in the village.
Petrochelidon albifrons, small colony on rocks a short distance inland from village; none in the village, as in 1943.
Aphelocoma coerulescens, a family (?) present along Andrew Creek, inland from village.
Corvus corax, several seen along beach.
Centrhestes rufescens, one seen in eucalyptus grove along Andrew Creek, near barns, in the village.
Turdus migratorius, one or two pairs in the village, apparently breeding.
Hylocichla ustulata, at least one pair in the village.
Sialia mexicana, several pairs
Euphagus cyanocephalus, common
Passer domesticus, a few
Carpodacus mexicanus, common
Spinus pinus, common
Spinus tristis, common
Zonotrichia leucophrys, several pairs
Melospiza melodia, several pairs
} in the village.

Pitelka
1945

June 20-21 <u>Woolsey Canyon.</u> — Young of several species scattered through canyon and moving about irregularly: Downy Woodpecker, Plain Titmouse, Bewick Wren, Wren-tit, Song Sparrow; Brown Towhee, Spotted Towhee. It is impossible to make any more than a crude estimate of the increase in population in terms of the more prominent species. It is at least doubled, possibly trebled. With the titmouse and downy, the increase is more striking when the nesting has been successful since only one pair of each was present.

Young Rufous-crowns, Chipping Sparrows and Oregon Juncos observed feeding together forming loose flocks in chaparral edge of the upper part of North Draw.

Pitelka
1945

July 12-14 Bolinas and vicinity, Marin Co., Calif.

Pelecanus occidentalis. — A flock of about 60 individuals seen on Bolinas Lagoon.

Phalacrocorax auritus. — Several seen flying past the outer Bolinas Beach, toward Bolinas Head, each evening.

Ardea herodias. — About 6 or 8 feeding on intertidal flats of Bolinas Lagoon.

Nycticorax nycticorax. — As with previous species; about as common as the Great Blue Heron, also.

Erismatura jamaicensis. — Three (2 ♂'s and one ♀ or immature) seen on Bolinas Lagoon on the 14th.

Cathartes aura. — Seen along Route 1 north of Bolinas.

Buteo borealis. — Same as previous.

Circus hudsonius. — Several seen over open country along the approach to Point Reyes; none inland or nearer to Bolinas.

Falco sparverius. — Along Route 1 north of Bolinas.

Lophortyx californica. — Common locally.

Oxyechus vociferus. — Heard on open fields NW of Bolinas.

Larus occidentalis. — Common along beaches.

Larus heermanni. — Fairly common along beaches; ratio of immatures to adults is about 3:1.

Pitelka
1945

July 12-14 Bolinas and vicinity, Marin Co., Calif.

Hydroprogne caspia. — One seen on Bolinas Lagoon on the 13th.

Zenaidura macroura. — Fairly common.

Calypte anna. — Several immature buds and adult males noted in gardens of the village.

Sclasphorus allenii. — Abundant.

Colaptes cafer. Megaceryle alcyon. — Several along east side of Bolinas Lagoon.

Dryobates villosus. — One, on the 13th.

Empidonax difficilis.

Nuttallornis borealis.

Otocoris alpestris. — Several heard singing at dusk on open fields NW of Bolinas on 12th.

Tachycineta thalassina. — Family group seen at Inverness on the 13th.

Stelgidopteryx ~~serr~~ serripennis. — At least a few pairs established in and about village.

Hirundo erythrogaster. — Common locally.

Petrochelidon albifrons. — Common locally.

Progne subis. — One pair seen over Bolinas Lagoon on the 13th.

Cyanocitta stelleri. — North of Bolinas.

Aphelocoma californica. — Immature seen in brush on top of Bolinas Hill; not common locally.

Corvus corax. — North of Bolinas.

Corvus brachyrhynchos. — Three seen along

Pitelka
1945

July 12-14 Bolinas & vicinity, Marin Co., Calif.
east shore of Bolinas Lagoon on the 14th.
Anthestes rufescens. — North of Bolinas.
Psaltriparus minimus. — Not common.
Chamaea fasciata
Thryomanes bewickii
Turdus migratorius
Hylocichla ustulata.
Sialia mexicana.
Vireo huttoni
Sturnella neglecta. — North of Bolinas.
Euphagus cyanocephalus. — Locally common.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus.
Passer domesticus.
Carpodacus purpureus.
C. mexicanus.
Spinus pinus.
S. tristis
S. psaltria.
Pipilo fuscus
P. maculatus.
Passerculus sandwichensis
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Melospiza melodia

Pitelka
1945

June 13 Entrance to Pierce Ranch, W of Inverness, Marin Co., Calif.

Pine-oak-woodland, more or less open, scattered brush patches.

Melospiza melodia
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Junco oreganus
Pipilo fuscus, few only.
Spinus pinus.
Carpodacus mexicanus
C. purpureus
Wilsonia pusilla
Sialia mexicana
Thryomanes bewickii
Certhia familiaris
Sitta pygmaea
Penthestes rufescens
Corvus corax
Empidonax difficilis
Nuttallornis borealis
Colaptes cafer.
Calypte anna, several (one a duet, one or more immatures)
Selasphorus alleni.

Pitelka
1945

July 15 Woolsey Canyon. — Post breeding movement in evidence today from observations of ~~two~~ specie absent from Woolsey Canyon as breeders (Icterus bullockii and Troglodytes aëdon), as well as species present, briefly, in situations where none was established earlier (Vireo gilvus, V. huttoni). (Evidence of post-breeding movement first conspicuous on the campus during 1st week of July.)

Pitelka
1946

Examples of interspecific intolerance.

April 21 Woolsey Canyon.

Oregon Junco, ad. ♂, chased Pine Siskin vigorously, from oak where both were feeding on oak-moth larvae.

May 2 Berkeley. — California Jay, ad. ♂, chased Brown Towhees from nest tree.

May 5 Woolsey Canyon. — Bush-tit chased Orange-crowned Warbler from oak neighboring a smaller one in which a partially built nest was present. Chase a circling and persistent one.

Pitelka
1946-
1947

1 mi. N Montara, 100 ft. (approx.), San Mateo Co., Calif.

	April 13, 1946*	April 5, 1947	May 15, 1948
Bewick Wren	5[1]	✓	✓
Wren-tit	6[1]	✓	✓
House Finch	18	✓	✓
Yellowthroat	1	✓	✓
Pileolated Warbler	2	✓	✓
Red-tailed Hawk	1		
American Goldfinch	7[1]	✓	
Song Sparrow	5	✓	✓
White-crowned Sparrow	3[1]	✓ (near road)	✓
Orange-crowned Warbler	4	✓	
Bush-tit	3	✓	✓
Flicker	1		
Spotted Towhee	6[1]	✓	✓
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1		
California Thrasher	1[1]	1	✓
Raven		✓	

*Species and individuals listed between 9:25 - 10:25 A.M.

[1] Also recorded in (or over) chaparral on Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa Co., April 27, 1946; other species noted were

Bell Sparrow
California Jay
Plain Titmouse
Anna Hummingbird
Selasphorus sp.
Townsend Warbler
Turkey Vulture
White-throated Swift
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

Pitelka
1946

May 21-29 Birds observed near Vernon and Okanagan Landing, British Columbia

Aechmophorus occidentalis
Columbus auritus
Gavia immer
Chlidonias nigra
Anas platyrhynchos
Mareca americana
Querquedula discors
Aythya americana
Aythya affinis
Glaucionetta islandica
Erismatura jamaicensis
Porzana carolina
Fulica americana
Lobipes lobatus (May 26)
Actitis macularia
Oxyechus vociferus
Zenaidura macroura
Accipiter cooperii
Buteo jamaicensis
Falco columbarius
Pandeon haliaetus
Sphyrapicus thyroideus
Asyndesmus lewis
Colaptes cafer
Selasphorus rufus
Stellula calliope
Tyrannus tyrannus
Tyrannus verticalis
Myiochanes richardsonii
Empidonax traillii
Empidonax wrightii
Pica pica
Corvus corax
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Molothrus ater
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Agelaius phoeniceus
Sturnella neglecta
Icterus bullockii
Hesperiphona vespertina
Carpodacus mexicanus
Carpodacus purpureus
Carpodacus cassini
Spinus tristis
Spinus pinus
Pooecetes gramineus
Passerculus sandwichensis
Chondestes grammacus
Spizella passerina
Spizella pallida
Junco oreganus
Melospiza melodia
Pipilo maculatus
Passerina amoena
Piranga ludoviciana
Petrochelidon albifrons
Hirundo rustica
Iridoprocne bicolor
Tachycineta thalassina
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Bombycilla cedrorum
Vireo olivaceus
Vireo gilvus
Vermivora ruficapilla
Dendroica aestiva
Dendroica auduboni
Oporornis tolmiei
Wilsonia pusilla
Setophaga ruticilla
Anthus rubescens
Dumetella carolinensis
Troglodytes troglodytes
Troglodytes aedon
Sitta canadensis
Penthestes atricapillus
Penthestes gambelii
Regulus calendula
Hylocichla fuscescens
Hylocichla guttata
Turdus migratorius
Sialia currucoides
Lophortyx californica
Phasianus colchicus
Perdix perdix
Passer domesticus
Geothlypis trichas

Total, 86 species.

Pitelka
1948

April 30 - May 1 — San Joaquin Experimental Range, Madera County, Calif.

Birds observed in oak-pine woodland, unless otherwise noted:

Cathartes aura
Buteo jamaicensis
Falco sparverius
Lophortyx californica.
Zenaidura macroura
Tyto alba (near hdqtrs) } rep'd by Brauner
Otus asio } rep'd by Brauner
Balonosphyra formicivora
Dryobates nuttalli
Tyrannus verticalis
Myiarchus cinerascens
Tachycineta thalassina (near hdqtrs)
Aphelocoma coerulescens
Parus inornatus
Psaltriparus minimus
Sitta carolinensis
Thryomanes bewickii
Turdus migratorius
Sialia mexicana.
Dendroica aestiva (migrant)
Dendroica nigrescens (migrant?)
Wilsonia pusilla (migrant)
Sturnella neglecta
Icterus bullockii
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Molothrus ater.
Hedymeles melanocephalus.
Carpodacus mexicanus.
Pipilo maculatus
Pipilo fuscus
Chondestes grammacus.
Spizella passerina.
Zonotrichia coronata

Journal

1966

Queens Rd, Berkeley

9 July ♂ amer established on hollyhock garden above Phoenix inflorescences. Defends by singing, dashing and shallow arc dives. A male Allen present, retaliates by full arc display with tail motions, but no nest made. I was so just away. Also, terminal dive not performed, but the ♂ rose only slightly but gets arc pattern and went through a wider, and deeper slightly irregular arc toward the usual site of the ♂ amer, then left.

22 July Young male amer in Pittosporum at corner garage. Gives high pitched food call. Food ♂ amer appears, perches a foot away, sings with bill forward, then in lapses of silence sways bill to side. Perhaps second challenge calls, rising up in front of the juvenile latter, somewhat hawkwardly, retaliates in kind. After a brief skirmish, ad. ♂ leaves, youngster remains.

6 Aug. 1st Mockingbird; Berwick Wlen sing there, singing full advert ♂ song. Red-winged blackbirds just noted along Virginia near Spring.

F.A. Pitelka

1942-1988

1947

Species Accounts

Pitelka
1947

Buteo jamaicensis

May 11 Woolsey Canyon.— Four attempts observed at aerial food transfer between members of a pair. The larger of two held a snake which the smaller tried to receive but without success, at least while I could see them. There was no question about size difference between the birds; thus, male receiving food from female.

1974

Burro

11 Dec Berkeley

0230-0330 Counted hootings of a group of horned owls who were drumming.

(1) ♂ initiated drums in 40 min. 45

(2) ♂ " " " " " "

but ♀ immediately following initiated overlapping. 7

(3) ♀ initiated drums 13

(4) ♀ initiated drums, but ♂ immediately following 3

(5) ♂ only hooting 6

(6) ♀ only hooting. 3

Hooting had occurred for about 10 minutes before I began counting. It stopped about 5 minutes after I stopped counting. Male call a sequence of three hoots. Female varied, usually with about sixty preceding three hoots. ♀ overlapped vocalizing, but usually commenced ♂'s second note, occasionally began a fraction of a second after he had, or delayed

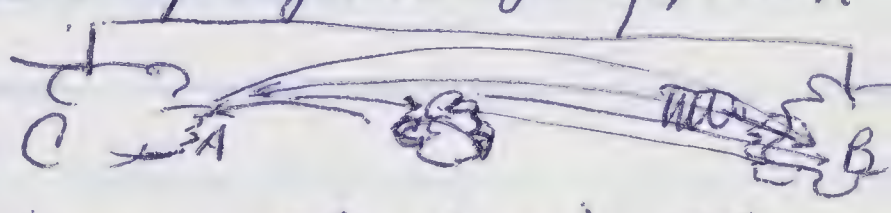
1954 Calypte anna

June 25 Queens Rd., Berkeley

Young male established on hillside below house, singing

1956
Jan. 16 U.C. Campus, Berkeley

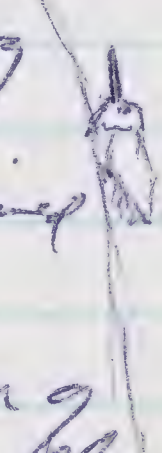
Adult ♂ on west side of Wheeler Hall in aerial display, as I walked by. When first noticed it was diving, and did so about 8 times, by which time I was standing at the base of the slope bearing the bush toward some point of which the dive-arcs were directed. At the end of the last of these dives, it flew to A and began a typical circle-display, singing, then flying to B, singing, then back to A, then to C



(which bush was the focus of the dives), then to B, then back to C, within which bush it progressed in semicircle along E + D sides, addressing song and display to some point within the bush. By this time I was standing ~~by~~ the lower, ~~to~~ west side of the bush trying to locate the focus of attention suspected to be a ♀. I discovered an adult ♂ sitting ~~along~~ on a pendant branch, stiffly and quietly with bill facing upward, and he remained thus thru the time I moved about. Shortly after locating him I withdrew downslope and watched. In the meantime, the displaying ♂ moved to A

1958 Calypte anna

Jan. 16 U. C. Campus, Berkeley.
and sang one round of regular territorial song, then to B and the circle-song, by which time I had withdrawn, and he resumed diving, did so three times, then to B where he perched quietly. Thereat this time the second ♂ remained in the opposition, his back to the sun, his face and bill directed upward. After about 15 seconds ♂1 flew into a Japanese quince and was feeding, chipping as he did so. Male 2 then flew directly to that bush, remained perched a moment, then flew N-ward around the N W corner of Wheeler and disappeared. ♂1 followed 2 seconds later, came to an evergreen some 50 ft. N of A, and perched there for a minute or so, quietly. He then made a large circle in the opening between buildings (library, old adm., and law), singing on wing and returning to C. I left then.



Jan. 2 December stormy and rainy. No display noted. Just hummers in regular dive-display behavior seen today this season.

1956 Calypte anna

Aug 25 Queens Road, Berkeley

♂ undergoing heavy molt, gorget perching within foliage of a broad-leaf tree in garden singing intermittently. Another male present on upper perch downslope used during breeding season. Occasional chases occur between them. Once one perched on the phone wire crossing the garden, the other arced over it on a pendulum with about 6 feet from end to end (straight line), spreading its tail and giving a 3-2-1 sound each time it passed the perching bird.

Oct 14 Only one ♂ present, the one in the garden; it uses the downslope perch during warmer parts of the day.

1957 Feb. 3 Male witnessed in a sequence of 4 dives followed by encircling display in which four circles were completed. The bird at the center was a male, evidently a first-year individual, as the gorget was clearly in the last stages of molt, about 1/3 of it just behind the bill being in pin feathers. This had preceded when the trigger of a pyracantha shrub, bordering

Pitelka
1957

Calypte anna

Feb. 3 Queens Road, Berkeley, Calif.

stiffly perched with bill pointing upward. I stood about 5 feet away from it, in the shelter of a wall and shrubs along the top of that wall, while the dive displays were concluded and the encircling display performed. After the last dive, the displaying ♂ took up perches 15-20 feet away from the intruder and moved to them along a circular path, giving a song of set pattern as described for earlier witnessed examples of this display. Some variation occurred in the perches as the surrounding area offered an abundance of them. There were three to five perches per circumference. After the 4th circle, the ♂ simply flew up and high, toward the eucalyptus to the west. After about 10 seconds the intruder began to chip, moved a short distance within the twiggery and then took wing to the east.

July 21 ♂ ad. present in garden to SE of house, using twigs within canopy of camphor tree. Typically feeds on fuchsia blossoms around that garden. Underparts teal melt on last two

Calypte anna

1957

21 July, Queens Rd, Berkeley

weeks, still underway. Song intermittent, full bodied song; generally quiet at times, in past week, surprisingly unresponsive to intruder. One approached, moved about garden, ♂ chipped, intruder approached, perched within about 15-20 feet of ♂, vibrated wings, chipping at intruder. Then moved to another perch above the ♂, again about 15-20 feet, a short distance. On another occasion, an intruder passed by, ♂ chipped, remained perched until as the intruder was just passing the ♂ flicked his wings out and, chipping a few minutes and calming down. On several occasions, a brief intrusion into the territory must have been evident to the ♂ from hearing sounds and movements, but not observed. In general the few observations recorded were responses only to rather persistent or protracted stimulus.

Since about July 10, a male has been present in Berm next to a large fuchsia, around a corner of the house, about 100 feet away. Between

1957 Calypte anna

21 July Queens Rd, Berkeley

July 1 & 10, a young male appeared and sang for 10-15 minutes from a clothes line, about 75 feet from the lot of, mentioned above. The latter did not respond. ♂ 2 was an immature individual, giving the weaker, hoarser song of that age group.

Intermittently since July 1, there has been activity about this second fuchsia bush, but only once about July 15 was a tuned regularly present. This was a young male, possibly the one seen earlier (though unlikely). On July 10, this male, observed closely with 8x glasses, proved to be in a late stage moult, the forepart being adorned in growth of new feathers, though the slight roughness of the scales, and lack of consistent color & texture indicated that usually the feathers were still growing. The bill and head behind the eye was relatively clean, smooth, & normal when (i.e., matted down, as described by Williamson). This young male's bill was not yours the "tip" note of fledglings. It should be given several times of a

1957
24 July

Calypte anna

all, and sometimes as many as 5-10 times, and in every case checked, this meant the nearby presence of another hummer, usually in the fuchsia bush. In some instances this was a Calypte, in others a Selasphorus, but the territorial behavior was the same. The ♂ called, the intruder might linger, then usually leave without chase by the ♂. Occasionally chase occurred, sometimes winding around the Prunus trees with the intruder leaving only after some persistence in chase by the male. Chip-notes were given in flight then, probably also from perches. That this chip-note has been application significance was most clearly indicated before act, an intruder appeared, the male beeped, then took a position among a foot above his perch group from beeps about a second apart, then chased. On the 20th, there were several chases between hum and ♂♂, the latter appearing when (though not on all occasions) there was activity near the Prunus,

July 21

grove. One chase by ♂1 led up into eucalyptus trees to the chest fully 200 feet, which the two were lost to sight. After less than a minute, ♂2 appeared on the ground, and just after settling called twice (5 times), then returned quietly, ♂1 returned to his perch after 2-3 minutes with comfortable, began singing.

On the 21st, these encounters continued. On the 22nd ♂2 was not present.

The bird present is typically patrols another which includes the two discussed here. The week July 15-22 had been persistently foggy, and this may have ~~[illegible]~~ the heartsickness of ♂1. His state of molt was no doubt also a factor. In any event, this situation shows that birds in the molt of molt, an adult male may sing less frequently and with less intensity compared to the other parts of the year, and under continuing stimulus may engage in chases compared to

1951

Calypte anna

21 July

that of the trailing seam, at least occasionally.

The most interesting part of this week's observations has been a little clarification regarding the display. It evidently is given by 1st year males, and they last till fall ~~and winter~~ (Dec.-Jan., possibly later yet; see notes of previous years). It is aggressive, and used under circumstances of low-level reactivity when there is only minimal stimulus for belligerence. Sometime after the first winter, this note is dropped. The song of plain ♂s is only sometimes, and not often, ♂2 was not heard singing during the week until the morning of the 22nd. Then its song was like that of an adult, but still recognizably more grating or gravelly and somewhat wavy, perhaps just slightly higher pitched than that of the adult. Also, the pattern was monotonous, like that of the young male, without the strong

Calypte anna

1957
22 July Queens Rd, Berkeley, Calif.
through the grating phrases of the adult's song.

29 July ♂1, more or less consistently perched at site in camphor tree, in past week, but spends more time in visits to lower slope and sings for short periods from open perch in pyracantha, near site used by ♂2. Latter (at least a young ♂ still without fully adult song) present intermittently, noted at least twice, when present for short periods and singing. ♂1 seems again to participate in chase to eucalypts, to the west.

Aug 3 A young male present continually in Rhamnus thicket, presumably same as ♂2 above. ♂1 present continually. Intermittent conflict noted repeatedly since the 29th. ♂2 enters core area of ♂1 more frequently than earlier. Today, in mid-afternoon, entered from east garden from corner of house, flew in spurts, giving a single, chopped chup! note 5 or 6 times, at each stop. Then perched atop the Japanese apricot, about 10 feet from ♂1. ♂1 chattered. ♂2 flew downslope, with no chase by ♂1.

Aug 4. Another encounter, this time when ♂2 arrived near the Japanese apricot, ♂1 flew out and they clashed momentarily,

1957 Calypte anna

Aug 4 Queens Rd., Berkeley, Calif

rising into the air about 2 feet. During this clash, the only note heard was the beep note of the young male, given two times in quick succession.

Later three hummers, including ♂1 were involved in a melee & chase which left SE ward, upslope, into eucalypts. Two perched on wire about 3 feet apart, a third (un ♂ or ♀) also came along and momentarily perched on the wire about 8 feet to one side of the pair. Then took wing approaching the 1st two, as the 3rd one of these began a chase, the last followed immediately, and the chase took a twisting and weaving path with intermittent chatter.

Aug 4 Male 1 observed, in the course of chases on NW side of house where area of ♂2 located, to swing through a broad arc up and out about 30 feet above the ground, remain poised and momentarily, then drop to his territorial perch. The mid-air pose was similar to that often preceding a dive.

Aug 6 An immature male (un song occasionally), but still to enter the main part of the molt, located this morning on Ribes thicket, same site as used earlier by "♂2" (above).

FAP
1961

Calypte anna

March 25 Berkeley, California

Male singing and behaving territorially using upper twigs of Prunus ilicifolia trees overlooking a hillside garden area. Not present earlier — at least not regularly.

April 15 In past three weeks, a male anna present in the area, singing and diving and in general behaving territorially, but not present regularly. Evidently this male has a permanent station at some neighboring site and visits here only occasionally. [In past years, the same spot has been used as a permanent base by both anna and alleni, usually the former.]

Today the male, at the close of a series of dives over blossoming pear trees, and moving directly from the end-point of a J-dive, glided silently in a circle of about 50-foot diameter coming back to the endpoint without stopping and remaining poised a moment [as he did at the end of the dive prior to making the circle]. The route was re-followed, but this time the male stopped at the other side momentarily, then came around half-circle again to the beginning

FAP
1961

Calypte anna

April 15 Berkeley, California

and remained posed a few moments. He then perched, and sang strongly directing his head toward the center of the pear trees.

The circling flights were clearly efforts to locate [detect wing sound or possibly chip-notes] of the hummer to which the dives were addressed. The first circle was mostly, if not entirely a glide, giving the male a better chance, presumably, to relocate the intruder. This behavior seems to grade into what I have called the circle display, with the male singing from successive points along a circumference, always directing his song to the center of the circle. In today's instance, it may be that the absence of vegetation at one level [the hillside being steep], around the spot over which the dives occurred evoked the circle-flights, with strong song-display then following from the most suitable perch.

The circumstance of a ♀ with one or two young present in the garden upslope from the spot discussed above again cause me to suspect that the type of display behavior discussed here is part of the

FAP
1961

Calypte anna

April 15 Berkeley, California

pairing routine.

A few days ago, when this male was present at the same spot, he rose to begin a J-dive and was poised momentarily some 60 feet above the vegetation when a hummer (B) flew out of that vegetation slightly upslope from the point below the poised one (A). B flew directly toward A, and supplanted him for a fractional moment, then flew on higher and away to the NE. A moved to one side about five feet and then dived.

April 15 A juvenile male singing briefly today, from within trees along W side of home.

April 21 Young male singing this morning from an exposed twig tip on a Prunus near branches usually used by adult ♂ anna. Latter not present.

May 4 Young male present daily in yard area. Today, at 5:30 pm, singing in flowering room garden, and fly-catching in air over driveway succulent-dahlia area (fuchsias, camellias, etc. in blossom). This was interrupted by a moment's posing in mid-air, whereupon the hummer ascended, rising backwards and looking down. The ascent was a typical

FAP
1961

Calypte anna.

4 May Berkeley, California

pre-dive rise; direct, continuous and constant speed, to about 30 feet above the spot where he poised momentarily. At the end of his rise he was about 45 feet above the ground. He then dropped to hover, 'foraging' without completing a display, but in about 15 seconds repeated this performance, rising to the same height approximately, and then completing a dive, coming down to the road-side of the tall camellia and swinging through a broad arc of some 20-25 feet at the bottom of the dive. Except for a slight swish sound of the bird moving rapidly through the air, the dive was silent. I was a few feet to the house-side of the axes of this dive, standing in a shadow, and in good position to the whole area. No other hummer was present, but a bee was buzzing about the camellia blossoms near the top, on the side closest to the air space where the hummer was feeding. The hummer remained near on after the dive, some a few rounds, busily, then perched on a wire overhead, sang intermittently for a minute or so, and then moved to the NW corner of the house, to a perch of Prunus trees overlooking a slope, his usual post.

1961 Calypte anna

Berkeley, California

7 May Young male chasing others. Adult ♂ not visiting area.

13-14 May Adult ♂ present only once for a minute or two through 2 days. Yng ♂ not heard.

28 May Yng ♂ not present. Adult ♂ present intermittently — stretches of a few minutes at a time — on days (weekend) when I was in the yard all day. This weekend his visits were more frequent than last weekend

1964

9 April First immature ♂ sighted in garden singing weakly.

10 August Yng ♂ anna holding feeding territory at NW corner of lot, using Pyracantha as lookout post. At least one other anna and an imm. Selasphorus hummer regularly present, provoking chases and chattering. Settled anna ♂ went thru swinging display after chattering and added buzz note to the Selasphorus hovering over flowers about 5-6 feet from the former.

1966

19 Aug Ad ♂ in Prunus above slope dives repeatedly (10-12 times) and performs weak terminal click sound. Imm. ♂ in Tilden Park dives from perch over flat area slope, then dives over Selasphorus, with broad swoop at base, making a weak soft noise only. He chases

1966

Calypte anna

14 Aug. Tilden Park

from end position and follows a broad loop pattern, widest basally, only [illegible] the College pattern. Other [illegible] dives were irregular with respect to dive and swoop as a result of either chases of Selasphorus or Nesoe — one moved straight up into the air about 20 feet to repel the A. anna) or returns to perch post.

1970 Calyptr ang

7 Sept Berkeley.

A male performed 9 consecutive dives, at 5-hour intervals, over a garden area on Shasta (at 7 p.m.). Intervening dives were, but quite not "mature," i.e., feathers not fully grown, or tail infect not fully complete. This strength of display (i.e., full songs repeated), between dives, was unusual (at this time of year.)

Stellula calliope

May 7 Berkeley, California

A male present briefly on hillside below home, and performing aerial display over the area utilized at various times by anna, or sasin, or rufus!

Pitelka
1957

Selasphorus rufus

16 March Queens Road, Berkeley, Calif.

Male present in garden.

17 March Performed sequence of three or four typical arc-dives. Active around pyracantha and fruit trees on steep slope which is a site normally held by an anna ♂. Latter not present regularly since before main rainy period which began in early February.

Heard in confused aerial display of at least 15 beats, possibly as many as 20, at the end of which the ♂ rose about 10 feet up, giving several strokes of the tail just as he approached a prominent perch, then settled on it.

23-25 Mch. Present regularly. Active chiefly in the area mentioned above, moving away from it to perches upslope usually about 50 feet distant, and to perches atop an apple tree at the same level on the slope about 100 feet to the east. These points enclose a NW-facing gardened slope with scattered low shrubs, lawn, and patches of flowers. The ♂'s main attention, however, was given to the open and spotted shrubs of fruit trees, acacia, pyra-

Pitelka
1959

Selasphorus rufus

23-25 March Queens Road, Berkeley, Calif.

cantha, Prunus, and willow occupying an area of about x ft, or sq. feet. Occasionally the ♂ was active in trees to the S, to the other side of the house, about 50 feet from the favored area. He was also seen to fly up, westward, into a grove a blossoming eucalyptus, where there was a gathering of Selasphorus humeris. From such excursions, the rufus ♂ usually returned soon, within a minute or two at the most. Because of the characteristic flight sound, the ♂ could be located at almost anytime and was present almost continually during periods on the three days when I was working in the garden or yard nearby.

On the 24th, a male anna appeared and sang from the pyracantha bush where it seemed the rufus usually perched. A rufus ♂ could be heard on the adjoining lot to the north of the former pitches. The area was not in possession of an anna, as it was in '54, '55, & '56. But since January or

Selasphorus rufus

March 27 Queensland, Berkeley, Calif.
early February, a male has been noted briefly on scattered dates, passing over & singing a perched to the east along Fairlawn & singing there briefly.

March 28 The presence of the ♂ rufus was checked daily in the morning and late afternoon. The morning, again a male ~~[illegible]~~ was present. No stuff was extended, but the male was active about the usual perches and the ♂ rufus was present in peripheral areas. In the afternoon, at 5 and later, a male was present, but the rufus was not seen then.

In the 13-day period over which the ♂ rufus was present, only once was it observed to give the unusual aerial display. The usual display was the confined aerial display as described above. In this the bird was held forward, the gorget spread, and the wings moved back & forth rapidly through a distance of a foot or 15 inches at the most with the body swing freely with each beat, the tail bending forward as the bird moved forward, back and horizontal as it moved back.

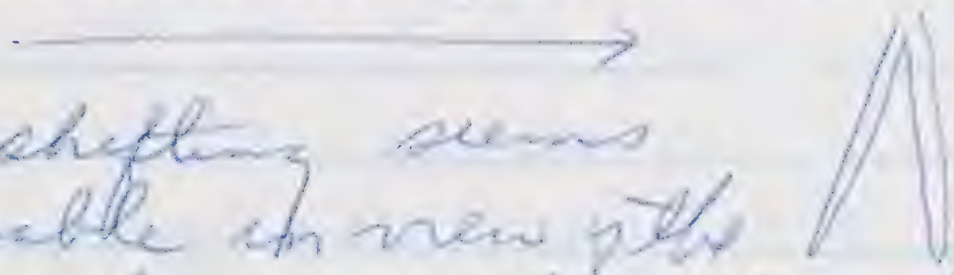
FAP
1957

Selasphorus rufus

March 28 Russell St., Berkeley, Calif.

The bird was most afraid, and it is difficult to say anyone now that the slow rhythmic sound is produced by more than the wings. (at least mean not flat clearly to be heard)

One time display was seen from the rear, when it was clear that the bird did not summon a single plume but moved three wings alternately in planes at about 20° to each other; thus



Such shifting seems reasonable on view of the likely enhancement by the flash effect of the gorget which the transition angle would permit. The angle is evidently too small to be apparent when a bird moving through display rapidly is watched at 30-40 feet distance from the side.

The display was seen clearly at least six times, and heard many more — perhaps 10-15 in the 13 day period the male has been here. It was addressed to humans and also to other birds moving into favored areas and particularly near or onto the

Selasphorus rufus

March 28 Rivers Rd., Berkeley, Calif.

perches usually used by the ♂ rufus. These other species were White-tail, Song Sparrow, and House Finch.

In all cases when the display was witnessed in toto, it ended with the ♂ rising up into the air and concluding the display with the actions. It is a puzzling thing that the ♂ performed the display as mechanically and fragmentally that the normal aerial display of the species. There seemed to be a difference between the situation here and others where a ♂ rufus was established temporarily and performed the full, unconfined aerial display.

FAP
1961

Selasphorus rufus

March 3 <u>Berkeley, California</u>

Male present on W facing slope below home, active among low trees in blossom or shortly to blossom (acacia, ornamental fruit trees) and in the neighbor's garden. The hummer was more or less regularly present in one of three ornamental apples trees. Other hummers evoked chases and chipping; also short-arc displays within bushes or trees. No full aerial display was seen

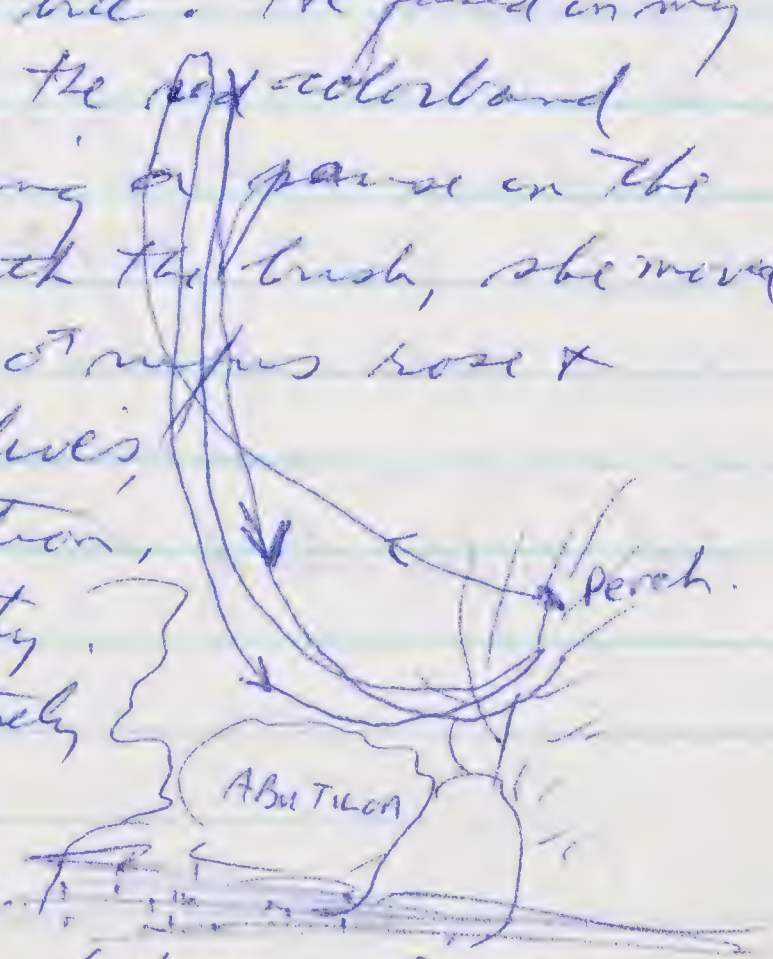
March 25 Male rufus present continually. Occasionally other hummers present, but prior to this date, no aerial display was seen. This morning, — a clear, brisk morning following upon a warm interval of a few days [past few weeks very cool] — the male performed at least four full arc-dives characteristic of <u>rufus</u>.

April 8 Male rufus continually present until this date, possibly a few days longer into the following week, but not noted on April 14-16. No further aerial displays seen after March 25. On that date and subsequently, a male <u>anna</u> used the slope as a territorial site, but not continually.

FAP
1968

Selasphorus rufus

7 April Botanical Gardens, UC campus
1130-1150 a.m. Watched Abutilon bush and environs, where color-marked S. rufus had been stationed earlier. In first 5 min. or so, all quiet, except for Selasphorus female which appeared from east (uphill), fed within bush, then left. She reappeared 2-3 minutes later. Almost immediately after her second appearance, a ♂ rufus appeared and perched prominently on a twig-tip of a neighboring leafless tree. He faced in my direction, and showed the fox-colored band on his left leg. Following a pause on the movement of the ♀ with the bush, she moved again, whereupon the ♂ rufus rose & performed 4 V-form dives, identical in orientation, depth, and intensity. The display was entirely typical of rufus, with the tear-break sound at the bottom of the dive, followed by the tail-action sound shared with S. sasini. At the end of the 4th dive, the ♂ returned to a prominent perch on the same leafless tree. (The ♀ Selasphorus had disappeared.) He moved about commonly down onto the west (other) side of the Abutilon bush, returned to his (own)



prominent perch. After some 10-15 seconds, he left, flying directly NNW, upslope to the W side of the main stream and down above the gardens.

After this the ♂ Myna was not seen again before I left. A ♀ Melanopharus appeared again, fed, as did a ♂ Sibia pasia. The latter made the characteristic flight sound, coming in from the south side of the stream. The latter did not react aggressively to the ♀, which was in my view 5-6 feet away at one time. Both left within 5-10 seconds. Both behaved as "intruders" coming to feed in an area known to them to be defended by some other birds.

1970

Selasphorus rufus

16 Aug Bulbulay –
~~Selasphorus~~
Summer on location on lower garden slope in afternoon. One heard chattering vigorously, whereupon it did a flight display, with the bodies tail ~~with~~ terminally. As it watched, it performed two more "dives," asymmetrical swoop characteristic of rufus, but no terminal sound was heard. The bird then resumed perching overlooking the flowered slope.

1956

Selasphorus sasin

March 2 Queens Rd., Berkeley, Calif.

Sasin not noted at all this year in the vicinity of home until today, when a male appeared in the usual sites on the E and N sides of the house. As a result of cold winter, blossoming of eucalypts is delayed, hence no activity about them.

May 13 Male sasin established at lower end of lot in usual place. Seen to perform flight display over a small area, in which the "intruder" was perched on an exposed branch. This individual was studied thru 8x glasses and proved to be a ♀. Within 5 minutes the ♂ displayed again, when the ♀ moved into adjacent shrubbery. The ♂ performed two arcs, then dropped down into the shrubbery and performed the short amplitude swing with quick bzz-bzz-bzz-flight sounds, and then swung up to resume normal arcs for 5 times, concluding with the usual dive.

1957
March 9 Male active about shrubs above Queens Road, on a slope below the Bell House. Performed typical display, but dive ended with tail-strokes characteristic of pendulum portion of display.

Pitelka
1947

April 13

Cyanocitta stelleri

1 mi SSW Simpson, 6000 feet, Douglas Co., Nev.

Reported from here by D. V. Hempstell, who states that he also noted this jay in mid-summer at Sunshine Mine, 1 mi. W Aurora, Mono Co., Calif.

Pitelka
1947

Cyanocitta stelleri

April 13 Woolsey Canyon.

Group of six observed, noisily moving back and forth between oaks on knoll west of horse corrals and canyon stream proper just north west of old horse barn. A pair previously present in laurel area along main stream, near old horse barn, apparently also involved in activity of this flock, as it often consisted of 8 individuals; when the flock moved away from this area, however, the pair would quietly return to it ~~from~~ distances several hundred feet to the west.

In oak grove, jays moved frequently through oak canopy apparently feeding upon abundant oak-moth larvae (this year's first crop). One individual uttered a harsh, but not loud, and somewhat plaintive kra-kra-kraa-a-aa, sidling up to another individual as it gave this note; ~~following~~ the other jay moved off 10 feet or so as the first came closely. There followed similar calling, approaching, and sidling on the part of the same bird, and in each of 4 times, courtship feeding occurred. Once a slight fluttering of wings on the part of the fed bird was seen. A third jay came closely to the 5th and 6th feedings and

Pitelka
1947

Cyanocitta stelleri

April 13 Woolsey Canyon.

almost interfered with them, intercicting itself seemingly to receive some of the food, too. After the 6th feeding one of the two involved in the feeding, probably the feeder, chased the third bird for a distance of 25 feet or so. The third jay followed. Feeding was again attempted and this time the interfering jay came actively between the two, ~~and~~ suddenly all three and others nearby flew down the slope calling loudly.

Several brief chases between two birds of the flock were noted at various times in the morning.

1955

Cyanocitta stelleri

Oct. 24 Tilden Regional Park, Berkeley

	♂ ad. (testes 3 mm., no fat)		♀ ad (ova < 1 mm.; no fat)
Wt.	109.7		111.8
	106.1	(- Remiges, rectrices, GSC's)	108.4
	96.6	(- all contour + flight feathers)	101.6

Pitelka
1957

Cyanocitta stelleri

Mch 13

(3 specimens obtained by W. C. Russell.)

♀ ad Ova < 1mm. Wt. 105.5
- R+R 102.6 2.9
- Body pl 96.8 5.8

♂ ad. Testes 2mm. Wt 105.8 2.7
- R+R 103.1 4.6
- body pl 98.5

♀ 1st 4 GSCret Wt. 102.1
Ova < 1mm. - R+R 100.0 2.1
- body pl. 95.2 4.8

Feb. 15 Oakland, Calif. 104.5 2.5
♀ 1st 2 GSCret 102.0
Ova < 1mm. 95.8 6.2
[Specimen from Mrs. E. K. Buxton & Mrs. Force]

1957 Cyanocitta stelleri

18 Mch Berkeley, Calif.

♂ ad. T 8 mm. Wt. 119.8
−R+R 116.4
−body 110.3

♀ ad. Ova < 1 mm. Wt. 116.1
−R+R 112.9
−body ~~110.3~~ 106.9

♀ ♂ 1st Ova < 1 mm. Wt. 112.7
−R+R 110.0
all GSC rep'd −body 104.9

♀ 1st Ova < 1 mm. Wt 114.0
−R+R 111.4
all GSC rep'd −body 106.3

1957 *Cyanocitta stelleri*

19 Mch **Oakland, Calif.**

♀ 1st no GSCat. Wt. 102.3

Ova < 1mm. – R+R 99.8 :5

– body f's 93.9 :9

25 Mch ♀ ad Ova < 1mm. Wt 102.7 :8

– R+R 99.9

– body f's 93.5 –1.4

Obtained by Mrs. Fore.

FAP
1956

Cyanocitta stelleri

Berkeley Hills

				Weights		
				Total	– Rem	– Body plumage
March 21	♀ ad	Ova to 1.5 mm. No fat		102.2	99.9	94.7
				2.9	5.2	
21	♀ 1st-y	S 7-10 cm L, 8-10 cm R repl'd. 3 GSC ret. Alula, all GPC old. Ova <1 mm.; no fat.		105.9	102.9	98.6
				3.0	4.3	
20 (1)	♂ 1st-y	Testes 3 mm. No fat	3 GSC ret'd	113.8	110.8	105.2
20 (2)	♂ ad.	Testes 7 mm. No fat.		126.1	122.9	116.2
				3.8		
20 (3)	♀ 1st-y	Ova to 1 mm. No fat.	1 GSC ret'd	94.6	92.2	86.5
					2.4	5.7
20 (4)	♂ 1st-y	Testes 3.5 mm. No fat.		102.7	100.0	94.0
20 (5)	♀ 1st-y	Ova <1 mm. No fat		107.1	104.0	98.4

1957

Cyanocitta stelleri

Aguila Santa Ana Co. Calif.

♀ 1st 5-5 Sept. WT 119.8
Over to 2 mm — R+R 117.4
— Body 113.2

Coll by W. C. Russell

Ritchie
1959

Cyanocitta stelleri

2 May Oakland, Calif.

♀ Ad. Ova to 1 mm, Ov'd. 1.5 mm. wide, Very slight fat.

Wt	113.2
– R + R	110.4
– Body pl.	105.2

24 March

♂ 1st 3 GSC rex Testes to 3 mm.

Wt	116.8
– R + R	113.9
– B Pl.	107.5

17 April ♀ ad

♀ ent'd ova, largest 14 mm. no coll'd foll's. No fat.

Wt	123.8
– R + R	120.8
– B Pl	114.0

1971

Cyanocitta stelleri

Banding

2 Aug ad ♂ (molt 1st year ad) testis 4 mm. no fat. 130 gm
E-4/5 C-0 / 4/5 C-0 / D-0

29 Aug ♂ 1st Test 3 mm no fat. SS 7-8 gm new; 1-6 10 old (w 3/4 C, all others E all GSC new, GPC old) 1-14 new (with D) 132 gm

30 Aug ♂ ad Test 3 mm Very light fat. E E-1/2 P / 3/4 C-0 / E-3/4 C 128 gm

On 29 Aug, during most of day there were as many as 6 jays calling constantly, spaced out, about 500-1000 feet apart, in and around the Eucalyptus grove at the Queens-Fairlawn junction. They were probably year birds (like the 29 Aug specimen above). The lattter was alone, in the oak tree next to our house, constantly preening, and calling constantly, stabbing a call usually followed by one jay starting, and the others responding in unison.

On 30 Aug, a first-year male jay (previously marked, leg) was present around the house in the afternoon. It was alone, also calling continuously. It did not return, however, as a resident pair leaves to the NE of our house.

Pitelka
1947

Aphelocoma coerulescens

Feb. 15 <u>Woolsey Canyon.</u>

One individual present along west border of W. C. tract, south of canyon mouth. Observed feeding on open slopes to either side of road. During a period of 10 minutes, this individual called repeatedly and persistently as it foraged. No other jay was seen nearby. A pair observed later (see map) was silent.

March 9. Again observed alone here.

March 13 Group of 4 jays observed here.

March 21. Remains of an adult California Jay found just north of general site occupied by the jay described above. Remains of chiefly flight feathers, scattered over ground beneath dense laurel ~~near~~ canyon-forest border.

Three jays present here today. All flew into top of conifer. One ~~of the~~ chased another ~~for~~ over 5 feet or so within the conifer. Then the first plus the third jay, which remained perched quietly to the side, flew down into garden thickets along the west fence, where jays have been recorded repeatedly over the last few years. The ~~jay bird~~ that had been chased remained perched quietly in the conifer and did not follow the other two; it was a first-year bird, and judging by poorly developed

Pitelka
1947

Aphelocoma coerulescens

April 13 Woolsey Canyon
collar pattern and dull color, a female.

Aug. 10 One scrub jay present in group of 4 C. stellari; all feeding in oak canopy. Two Steller jays left flying NWward across canyon; the scrub jay started out to follow them, flew 30 or 40 feet, but returned to a tree on the same (S) side of canyon. Two scrub jays then flew across the canyon to the spot where Steller jays were present and may have included the single scrub jay.

1948
Feb. 17 - Adult present along W side and around SW corner during late January and February was seen today with a smaller, first-year bird with a frayed tail, taken to be a female. She was observed searching for and picking up nesting material, but she did not carry any, though she did fly to what appeared to be a nesting site. The male followed her, giving the moderately loud chuk note occasionally but otherwise remaining quiet. Earlier, in late January and even last week-end (Feb. 14-15), he called loudly off and on. There had been a pair in the area in Nov. and December, seen frequently by me from my office window as they foraged in and around the vegetation; but one

Pitelka
1948

Aphelocoma coerulescens

Feb. 17 Berkeley campus.

of the pair disappeared. The frequent calling began some time in early or mid-January. Of course, the pair might have disappeared and the calling bird might have moved into the area; however, the latter is an adult, and so were both members of the earlier pair. The sedentary habits of the paired adults and their reluctance to leave their home area leads me to the view that the bird is one of the earlier pair.

May 1 San Joaquin Exp. Range, Madera Co., Calif.

Nest found in a large, rather open Ceanothus cuneatus shrub in a grassy area at least several feet away from any other shrub-cover. The nest was 4 feet above the ground and contained three eggs. It was found about 2:30 p.m., when a group of students approached the shrub and the female flew off the nest. This locality is to the east of the Range headquarters, in the natural area.

Pitelka
1949

Aphelocoma coerulescens

May 20 U.C. campus, Berkeley

Pair discovered by Childs along creek north of L.S.B. feeding young out of the nest and building a nest. The young, with only half-grown tails, are out of the nest perhaps two to four days. They kept to a thicket, within which the nest is probably located, as is typical for family groups of this age. Both parents (adults, not first-year birds) fed the young and also participated in building of the nest. The nest is located in an oak, about 15 above the ground. This site is about 50 yards away from the thicket where the first nest is suspected to be.

May 27 Female sitting on nest.

1950

Aphelocoma coerulescens.

May 21 Wildcat Canyon

A pair of jays move through brush of canyon bottom ahead and to left of me. They evidently enter or almost enter territory of adjacent pair which comes down from a side-draw and when the two pairs are about 10 feet apart, one bird of the second pair flies toward and chases ~~the~~ one of the first pair for a short distance through shrubbery. The second individual of the first pair turns and this pair then moves back (north) to the area where I first saw them. The second pair also moves away from the area of the encounter, in the opposite direction.

August 16 U.C. campus.

Group of three immature jays in flight followed by male into eucalyptus and poplar trees where a brief chase occurs. Female follows male (both birds undergoing tail molt, immatures not; latter also with rectrix points farther apart when tail spread) Immatures move on, pair returns to deodar from which immatures left earlier, and male gives inquiring call loudly from a top branch. Another jay is calling similarly within hearing distance. Adult male then drops down over opening giving kerwk-kerwk note.

Pitelka
1950

A. coerulescens

Oct. 29 Wildcat Canyon.

Jays common and conspicuous. Calling frequent. Scattered in pairs and in small groups, usually of 3 or 4 individuals. Also short flights frequent, a number of them observed to be chases, and others were those of individuals of a loose flock, members of which were coming into a laurel tree for fruits.

A territorial chase was observed along a willow thicket on an east branch of the creek. A pair moved eastward casually whereupon the male (larger bird) of a neighboring pair, beyond and also to east, flew toward and chased the others for about 30 feet and then turned around in flight and returned upward while the first pair flew on.

Another chase was observed along the west side of the creek. The chase was short, but one jay displaced another thereby, and the latter flew up into the canopy of a large tree. The thought occurred to me, that movement upward brings escape from territorial attack if it is the lower and mid-strata which are of chief interest to scrub jays.

In addition to frequent short flight and general milling about, two attempts at high, cross-canyon flights were observed: one was completed, but

Pitelka
1950

A. coerulescens

Oct. 29 Wildcat Canyon
the other individual turned back after getting to about ½ the distance. Both came from the west side, near the ridge-top.

A note, heard only rarely in my experience, seemed today to prove to be a threat note used in aggressive territorial behavior. This I have transcribed as kr-r-r-sk. It is a harsh, somewhat nasal note, ~~with~~ suggesting a sneeze, yet not strongly sibilant. It was heard three times. Once it was given just before a chase; in the other two instances, the indications, from movements of the birds, were that the note was again given as a part of aggressive territorial behavior.

Once a scrub jay chased a Steller jay, which flew upward and away a short distance. (40 ft. ±). There were only 2 or 3 Steller jays in the canyon between the shooting-range and the small lake.

1955

California Jay

May 1 Queens Rd, Berkeley, Calif.

Brown Towhees heard in extreme alarm from laurel tree where location of their nest was suspected to be. On arriving near the spot, one bird called continually and some combat underway. After few seconds, male Jay came out, flew downslope carrying egg, Towhees then subsided. Female Jay (smaller) perched nearby, and remained. Male Jay returned, scream-alarm notes resumed by towhee (one in particular, apparently ♀), and in few seconds, Jay came out with a second egg, again flew downslope. No further activity by Jays.

Alarm notes of towhees attracted two neighboring pairs of towhees, which came within 20-30 feet of tree in which nest predation occurred. Free feathers and dishevelled plumage of the calling towhee clearly indicated some fighting between the Jay and the towhee had occurred.

W.L. Thompson reported seeing a Jay carrying a robin's egg this past week.

1955

Aphelocoma coerulescens

May 21 Berkeley Hills

♂ 1st Testes 7mm. 3 GSC net 4.

Wt. 81.6

– Rem + Ret 79.3

– Body pl. 75.8

Starved for about 24 hrs, kept on bag after being removed from a trap; then dessicated slightly – normal wt probably about 95–100 gr.

1955

Aphelocoma coerulescens

Oct 19 Queens Rd., Berkeley, Calif.

Locally established pair present from Fairlawn past home, down the draw across and below Queens Rd.; center of activity is in chaparral island below Queens Rd. Today, calling heard indicating presence of roving individual(s) almost certainly 1st-year birds. Chase of such an intruder seen to begin below Queens Rd and to proceed up hill into eucalypts just above Fairlawn. Intruder followed by occupant (♂, judging by size), the two proceeding in flights of 50-75 feet, the occupant flying forward and displacing the intruder each time it stopped and even keeping close behind so that the intruder barely had a moment to rest. This vigorous chasing and displacing of the intruder occurred over at least 500 feet, with the chaser stopping and calling in one of the eucalypts just above Fairlawn. Female (smaller, weaker & higher pitched voice) followed, calling also and perching along Fairlawn.

Oct. 25 - Strange jays calling above Fairlawn; occupant jay present appeared from below home and flew up to post-top along Fairlawn, calling in flight and from post-top. No encounter followed. Fairlawn evidently marks approx. upper limits of the territory of this pair.

1956

Aphelocoma coerulescens

Feb. 27 U.C. campus, Berkeley.

Male observed in what is apparently a pairing display, seen by me only once before, some years ago. A female feeding on open lawn five feet or so away from an edge of streamborder thickets was circled by a male which held its wings partly open, and dropped, its tail spread, and its body held back as well as its head up as it moved in a hop-walk around the ♀, about a foot from her, not completing the circle, turning, retracing the partial circle, turning again, doing this 6-7 times before flying off. The display was one-sided in that the wing on the inside of the circle, next to the female, was spread out more and dropped more than the other, and the tail was angled more, or spread out more, to the same side. This asymmetry as well as the incompleteness of the circles appeared to be features resulting from the males actions in addressing his display to the female; thus, once he rounded her at front and sides, he reversed to prance before her again. In doing this, his head held up a, he uttered the soft jumble of notes frequently

1956 Aphelocoma coerulescens

Feb. 27 U. C. campus, Berkeley
heard from paired individuals perching quietly mid-day, or at other times. This performance was more varied and hurried than others I have heard, and included harsh, but not loud notes like the ordinary call note; more nasal and higher pitched than latter. This element, however, was the loudest of those included in the vocalization.

During the display, the female was foraging over open ground, picking at objects intermittently. Twice she dashed at the displaying male, who however merely veered slightly and continued with the display. After 10 seconds of display, the male stopped, flying away from the female into tree some 50 feet away and calling kuk-kuk-kuk (normal location note) as he flew. The female continued her foraging on the ground.

March 1 The male on the same territory was noted calling repeatedly and loudly this afternoon in the manner of an unpaired bird. No other jay was seen near him.

1956 Aphelocoma coerulescens

March 5 Queens Rd, Berkeley

Pair observed gathering twigs. Most natural. The male of the pair came into a privet hedge and worked thru it systematically, feeling fairly thick twigs (1/8-1/4 inch in diameter) and attempting to break and bend them. The male did not succeed in breaking any twigs but continued his efforts vigorously for fully five minutes, it then flew to a high vantage point as the female came out from a spot on the same slope carrying a large twig in her bill. He utered a soft conversational trill note intermittently while examining twigs. The female was probably 200 feet away and not within hearing of him at the time. The male, in searching for twigs, confined himself to the crest of shrubs, progressing evenly but deliberately when he worked his way through with slight awkwardness. He did not examine or bill loose twigs on the ground around the bushes.

1956

Aphelocoma coerulescens

May 15 U.C. campus

Pair of Steller jays foraging on ground below redwoods, thence to edge of grove below oaks. Calif jay chased one of them in forceful manner, doing so in two flights, which brought them under redwoods. Then Steller jays continued foraging, while the Calif jay stopped also and hopped around on heavily shaded but open ground, and did not chase again.

1957
March 15 Pair of scrub jays present regularly at NW corner of LSB. Male seen perched in open holly tree as female approached him and received nesting material from him. There were at least three strands or pieces of twiglets or leaf stems, and ~~as~~ the female, after approaching the perched male from above, bent over him slightly and grasped several times in order to get all pieces ~~be~~ held. The female then moved about a neighboring divider, finally taking a perch at the top and remaining there quietly. All this time she held the nest material. After 10 minutes, the observation was stopped.

1957 Aphelocoma coerulescens

May 24 Berkeley Hills

♀ad Definitely no brood patch, preparing to lay ova to 9 mm, ♀ clearly enlarged, also ovid. enlarged. hight fat.

Wt	103.3
– R+R	100.9
– Body	96.2

May 26 ♀ ad – Ova <1 mm or less varying, a few atretic, indicating activity. No fat; no brood patch, but abdominal skin mod. thick, No molt could have had eggs

Wt	94.9
R+R	92.5
– Body	87.4

May 26 ♀ ad. – no fat, definitely no brood patch (skin thin, with apteral tract), ova <1 mm, ovary only ½ size of that of previous ♀.
P1-3 new, P3 ½ grown, P1 3/4 grown, on both sides; all old R's intact.
No body molt except on back at forward end of saddle, small patch of feathers in B stage.

Wt.	84.3
– R+R	81.5
– body.	77.6

~~Cyanocitta~~
Aphelocoma

Berkeley Hills, Contra Costa Co., Calif.

May 29 Trap 31 - same as others from Ralph Raitt.
♀ Broodpatch (slight) 1st year.
No molt.
9th right primary broken, mostly gone.
Largest ova < 1 mm. Oviduct small.

Wt.		91.7 gm
	- R+R	89.5
	- body	85.3

May 31 Trap 9 - Ralph Raitt.
♀ Broodpatch - Adult
No molt. Ova to 2 mm. Oviduct enlarged.

Wt.		88.3 gm.
	- R+R	85.8
	- body	81.7

June 1 Trap 31 Ralph Raitt.
♀ ad. Broodpatch. No molt. Ova to 2.5 mm. Oviduct large.

Wt.		94.7 gm.
	- R+R	92.5
	- Body	88.1

June 3 Trap 31 Ralph Raitt
♀ ad. No broodpatch. ~~No molt~~. First 2 primaries molted. No body molt. All ova less than 1 mm. Oviduct not enlarged.

Wt.		80.2 gm.
	- R+R	
	- body	73.8

1957 *Aphelocoma coerulescens*

20 July Berkeley Hills
(Coll'd by Ralph Raitt)

Wt. 107.5

♀ ad Ova < 1 mm.
Old brood patch

P1 - E S1 - D T1 - D
P5 - D S6 - 0 T6 0
P10 0

S10 old, S7 - A S4 - 6 old,
S2 - B
P - 10 & old, 7 = A 6 = 2/3 C

♂ ad T 3 mm. Wt. 108.5

P1 - E S1 - 0 T1 - B
P5 - B S - 6 - 0 T6 - 0
P10 - 0

1969 Aphelocoma coerulescens (+ others)

6 Aug. Two jays seen, not jays (all in tail mode), definitely paired, in territorial squabble to NE of us — upslope from rookery. Rookery area unoccupied for a year.

7 Aug. Relaxing along Campus Drive. Territorial squabble among jays again.

14 Aug. Scrub jay territorial squabble continues.

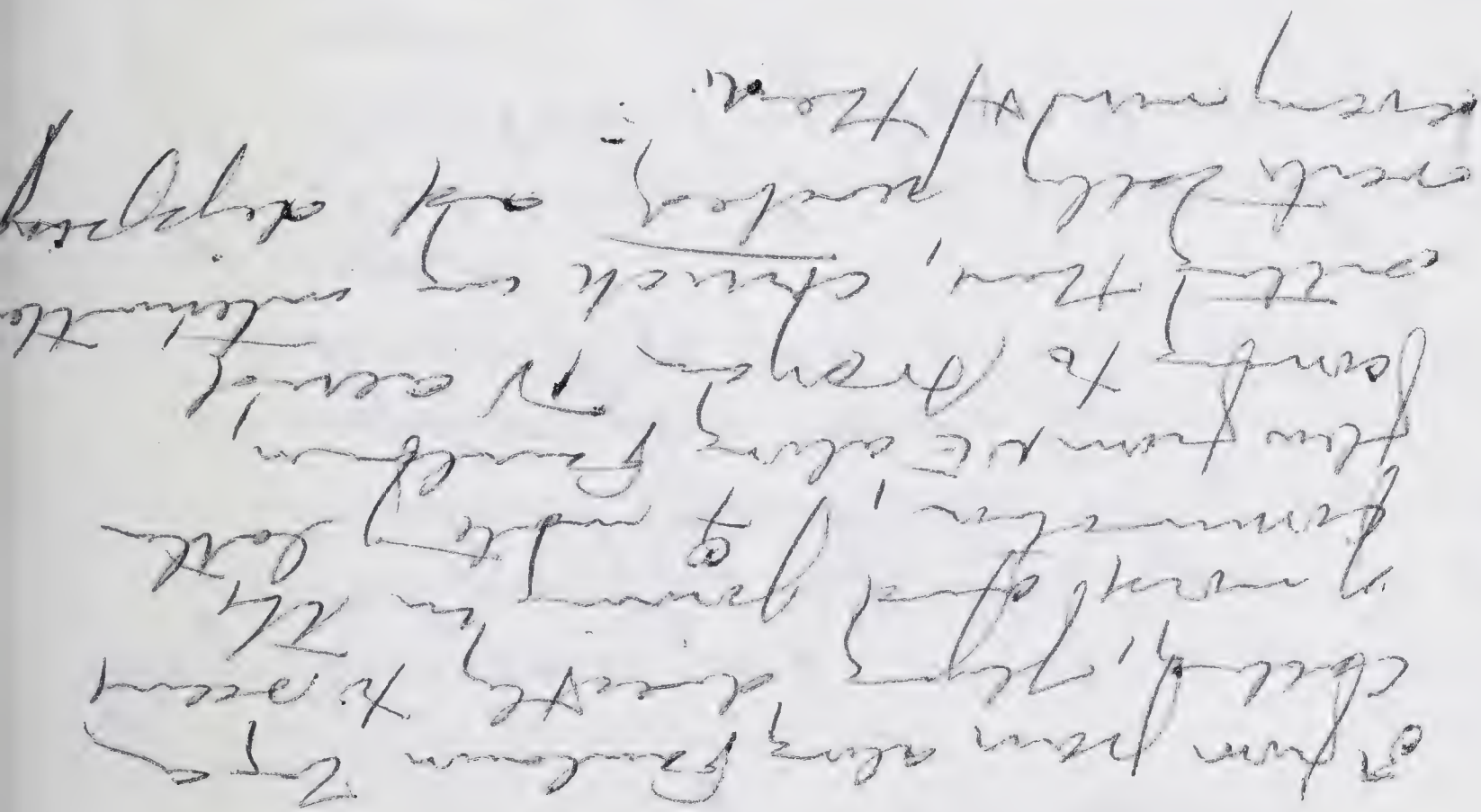
15 Aug 4 robins running (and 3 panting) all at one or lawn of yard. All in hedge mode. Intermittently feeding on lawn. No interaction among them. Running & molting birds seen also previous weekend (6-7 VIII).

1970

Aug 24-28 Continued squabbling among scrub jays. Evidently pair of juv. birds attempting to settle along Quarry Road bend (no tail mode). Excited, aggressive pair to NE, along Fairlawn, both in tail mode, settled there then again.

2 Sept. After several days quiet, another squabble

7 Sept. Another. This time pair along Quarry Sq bell hung started pair calling, chasing a second jay downslope. Almost immediately after calling began



1972 *Aphelocoma coerulescens*

Feb. 17 - U.C. campus
to March 24 Single flock, calling, apparently in
Spella, on at least [illegible] from the
[illegible] dorm in [illegible]
Dwinelle & Wheeler Hall, Eshleman
[illegible] Hall

Aphelocoma coerulescens

1980 Helgard Cir., Berkeley

14 June Testes 10 mm 95.3 g

♂ ad No fat

No molt

1974 Aphelocoma Coerulescens

24 Nov Wildcat Canyon

On N side of canyon trail leading up to the Peace Grove, we watched a group of 6, possibly 1-2 more, jays feeding in grassy area with scattered shrubs (Baccharis). They called occasionally, the usual wispy location note. The area was sunny and warm (dry cold), and they were foraging apparently on insects, judging by the irregular, intermittent sallying actions. The cross flock remained in the area during the 10 minutes or so we were watching from a trail on the opposite slope. Territorially established jays (2) called from lower parts of the slope, in oak chaparral, perched atop look-out branches, evidently aware of this group [presumably all 1st-year birds].

1975 Jan 12 Wildcat Canyon - In side canyon above (E of) Jewel Lake, during entire period of a 1½ hour walk to, up, down, and away from the canyon, there was a high level of raucous activity including show aggression, occasional chases, but mainly displaying and calling, as a flock of unmatted jays evidently moved into an area virtually held by a continuous mosaic of territories - some 6 or 7 pairs at lower end of canyon were calling repeatedly as odd birds, occasionally a twosome or threesome

moved over such distances to which they were not locally settled. This activity kept up continually for the time we were there.

20 Jan - Similar activity among same group on the UC campus N of LSB. Two pairs of settled birds seemed to be feeding off some local mounds.

22 Jan - This a.m., a single bird in the west gully area mentioned above (i.e., near Strata Science) was calling continuously in this manner, and appeared during finding a open space and settling there.

10 Feb - In past two weeks, two local pairs on a near campus group repeated upsweeping call of unmated bird. One at S end of Natural Science yesterday, two in Tilden Park along Nimitz Rd also calling from open brushland (i.e., along optimal habitat). None heard lower down, except typical of displays in flight across territory giving a low, loud kruk-kruk-kruk series.

~Feb 20 - In Tilden Park, settled pair in territory along Nimitz Rd responded to and downslope giving kruk-kruk-kruk notes and flying over this area with deep undulating flight.

1978 Aphelocoma coerulescens.

7 Jan Berkeley (2591 Hilgard)

Pair occupying area around house present since late summer. Absent in dry spring of past year (pair present from to SE, across Hilgard and beyond to Bancroft). Gurgling note heard in late October, suggesting from pair bond. Considerable calling and territorial conflict in late Oct. and early Nov. Dec. No gurgling note heard during Nov. or Dec. Minimum of floaters. Activity again high in past few days, with considerable calling and chasing in spells.

Today, intermittent calling was heard as I worked on deck. Two jays in top elder next to deck. One inside top, hopping about silently, the other at the northern periphery, higher, watching the first. A third jay flew in to the SE woodlot, whereupon the second flew into the woodlot, the first and joined upon the first, both flapping wings, twitching their bodies, the attacker striking down with his bill, the attacked screaming. About 3 secs after this the intruder flew down to west, without touching the ground, chased by the defender, who called loudly. As they happened, a jay from the NW approached to the western,

calling, as it drew up to a perch 3 times to the west. Defender turned back about there (over street), intruder continuing on westward. The third jay, almost entirely spent, was silent from the whole sequence.

This sequence confirms earlier interpretation to effect that aggressiveness of defender varied according to location of ♀.

During that late Oct.-early Nov interval of local territorial intrusions, an intruder was chased by the local male again into the same box elder, where it moved about silently, hugging well within the tangled mass, while the defender perched on a nearby cone and waited. The ♀ was well to the east, some 100 ft, also on the cone. The intruder returned "furtively" as if uncertain of next move, presently flew off toward WSW. The male did not chase but escorted it without direction, calling cmeh, cmeh (i.e., announcement).

Aphelocoma.

1982 Helgard Ave.

August 8. Starting 24 July, there has been a power struggle on our block (Helgard - Euclid - Cedar - Tetry and neighboring areas to west of Euclid, north of Cedar & east of Tetry. I was aware of a pair living NW of us. In the past most of the years (since 72) there has also been a pair along Helgard, and to the east of us. This area has been vacant for some months (no local young this year).

Daily, in the past two weeks, there has been repeated calling, flying, repeated moving around, with fairly calling shifting within the area. Most calling came from N, NW, & W — telling me the chief interaction was with the established pair. At least one, on the 5th or 6th, a group of three crossed Euclid from our block heading northwest, calling repeatedly and excitedly, as more and concurrent calling was going on behind them (within our block), as I walked towards Helgard close to Euclid. By today, this has subsided, and there is a jay in the immediate vicinity of our house, about 3/4 the world, and easily identifiable individually.

Aug. 21 The jay was caught in a squirrel trap on the front deck & released. Still in

heavy, though late moult. Outermost resting 1/2 C!

Since the 8th, loud jay clearly the occupant of a new territory, intermittently calling repeatedly from positions perhaps where it sits quietly, or calling from the ground as it forages casually.

♂ calls strongly when detecting an intruder. Can such seem to leave from the top of the tall redwood soon after calling begins, and to fly non-stop to south.

Sept. 3. — Two a.m. jays present, both calling!

Sept. 4. Male consistently present. And today a second, clearly smaller bird, is also present, moving slowly and not close to the male in brush along Helgard, next door to us. ♂ is on ground foraging, and calling intermittently, attitude erect, while ♀ is about 20 feet from him. In the evening (10 minutes) she calls occasionally and gives gurgle note, 1 long — 1 repeated 3 times ~~for repeated~~. No response from ♂, who continues calling.

Later that day (~ 6 p.m.), two jays present in back yard. ♂ calling, ♀ "tagging along" at some distance, gives gurgle note occ.

Sept. 5-6. Two jays seen on 5th, but no association developing, no interaction seen. ♂ seems to move about independently. On the 6th second bird not seen.

Aphelocoma

1982
Sept. 19 - Helgard Cty

Since 6 Th, the ♂ jay has been alone. He has quieted down, and calls only in alarm and only occasionally does a brief spell of announcement calling. He is consistently present, and quickly showed up on the front deck when I left some exposed peanuts there after a second morning trying to trap a squirrel (this time the jay didn't get trapped, even though flying to perch with) at some down to the frogs repeatedly and just looked at the peanuts.

1983
7 July Jay calling, settling on backyard area. A female gave a gurgle, but the two were not seen associating.

27 July Loose flock of 8 jays moves south (into Woodbury Canyon) overtimes at upper end of Virginia Ave, while one jay to north on La Verada calls in alarm; then neighbor to south does same, then quiet.

8 Aug. Tentative squabbling intermittent since early July in our neighborhood. ♂ in backyard area not mated. Pair to south of Helgard interacting with him, & gives gurgle call.

1985

Applecross

[illegible] – young bird (or nest?) } [illegible] quiet, only occasional call [illegible]

June 29 – young out of nest – 1 adult (♂) only

July 29 – In the past 2 weeks, 3 young left feeding alone. – Male spends quite [illegible] calling, [illegible] but irregular, which frequently carries with it a [illegible] calling – [illegible] 50 yds 3 nest [illegible] feeding [illegible]

With [illegible] – Both adults – [illegible] moving about [illegible] 50 feet or so [illegible] nest tree. [illegible]

Aug 2 – Young not seen, but adult present calling more vigorously each day, longest bouts of morning calling [illegible] before leave for camp (or not today).

[Aug 3 – missed]

Aug 7 – ♂ exceptionally active, moving [illegible] over most large area, calling [illegible] continually for intervals of 20–30 minutes, every [illegible] calls, moving W along to Cobb, across Hillgard and [illegible] to [illegible] altogether Valley and [illegible] on Cobb St neighbors yards. For example, with all up [illegible] calling continued [illegible] alone all [illegible] – upturned, [illegible] note [illegible]? and [illegible], regular repertoire, complete. This is for the moment display. No neighbors (no complaints heard from, when they are [illegible] to need [illegible] finished (or [illegible]) of especially 5 acres [illegible]

Aug 5 · early morning calling. [illegible] [illegible] after about 7 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~

about 11 — [illegible] first time in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
heard a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intermittently.
At one point [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] also
heard — [illegible] [illegible] clearly.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (crackerbox?), [illegible] roof, [illegible]

Aug 6 – Brief calling around 7 a.m., with two [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible].
No calling at [illegible], at least up to
~~[illegible]~~
my departure at 10.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1988

Aphelocoma coerulescens

Berkeley

11-12 April Protracted territorial scrap (calling, flights, etc.) on S side of Hilgard, just above Euclid. Not as persistent, nor as loud as a similar

15 March interaction lasting several days over the weekend of 14-15 March, primarily to the N, NE, + E of home, spilling to the S of Hilgard above Leroy on occasion, and extending also to the NW of home on occasion. This continued over 4 days (13-16), with some echoes in the following week.

In the latter, pair nesting in cypress bank on rear property line was involved; in the former, not so.

1948

Corvidae in Death Valley

Feb. 20 Notes taken from carbon copy of a manuscript (P-1315) borrowed by John Davis from National Park Service Library at Death Valley Nat. Mon.

Pica pica hudsonia. Observed during October, November, and December, 1933; and January and February, 1934. Also three seen in October, 1935.

Aphelocoma woodhousei. Three seen August 1937

Corvus corax sinuatus. Resident

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. – Observed twice, April 1934 and November 1935.

Nucifraga columbiana. Three in September in date grove, two in November, both the year 1935. In July 1936, one seen.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus. Three observed September, 1935.

Gilman (?) "The Ornithology of Death Valley"

1959

Progne subis

May 23 Tilden Park, Berkeley Hills

Male seen over ridge along east boundary of park, NW of Inspiration Point; circling overhead and generally moving northward; uttered liquid gurgle note, leaving no doubt as to its identity

Pitelka
1947

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis.

March 12 Woolsey Canyon
Reported by Mary R. Koford.

Pitelka
1947

Psaltriparus minimus

May 11 Woolsey Canyon.

Nest found in oak, 10 feet above ground, in dense foliage on west side. Young left nest and nearby. One fledgling found on ground below nest, giving single weak note ~~int~~ intermittently. It was weak and unable to fly. Basal thirds of flying feathers (not fully grown) were still sheathed. Bird defecated on my hand, so that it apparently had been fed within preceding 24 hours. It gaped for food several times. Adults and young present downslope 75-100 feet away. This incident indicates likely losses in large bush-tit flocks resulting from variable degree of development among young at time they leave nest and from adults indifferent to ~~difficulty of keeping~~ "runts" once greater part of brood leaves nest.

Pitelka
1947

Thryomanes bewickii

May 11 Woolsey Canyon.

Example of male behavior along territorial boundary observed completely. Male A established at lower end of south draw; male B established along main stream just to east. Both males heard singing and approaching each other; each progressed as far as a large laurel neighboring a trail on which I stood. From the east, male B approached as far as the cluster of small trunks and surrounding shrubs; from the southwest, male A approached as far as the dense peripheral laurel twigs and foliage of the lowermost arched branches close to the ground. Under the arched branches was a space of 25 feet separating the two males. Both sang and uttered a characteristic harsh and loud alarm note (zreee) repeatedly between songs. Occasionally, a softer chatter. wik-ki-ki-ki was given. Male A did not display, but male B hopped about actively, his tail erected and spread and wing drooped slightly. Male A moved toward male B from the south; at this moment activities could not be seen, but male A returned promptly to the ~~low~~ branches. Calling continued, with less singing. Male B flew out to the middle of the open space, circled, returned. A few seconds later he repeated this, flying toward and circling within 8 feet or so of Male B, then returning to the trunk cluster. After this second flight, male A moved off into his territory, and male B did likewise.

Pitelka
1947

Pipilo fuscus

April 13 Woolsey Canyon

One heard singing, ending series of chip notes with several notes of slightly more liquid quality, alternating on two different perches; thus, — — —

1954

Pipilo fuscus

Nov. 29 Berkeley, Calif.
♂ ad. - Testes 1.5 mm., collected at 1345 Queens Rd.

Dec. 20 ♂ 1st-year. (skull inc. ossified; rectrices 4-5 new on right, 2-3 new on left.).
61.6 gr.

1955
Dec. 20 ♀ ad. Ova < 1 mm. 54.0 gr.

1956
March 3 ♀ 1st Ova < 1 mm 53.2 gm.
Rectrices L6 + 1-1 old, all others new

Two specimens sent to WSC, Bellman, on exchange:
♂ Berkeley XI-25-53 59.7 gr.
W.W. Dunmire 17
♀ Berkeley III-17-53 57.2 gr.
R.F. Johnston 167

1956
March 29 ♂ ad. Testes 12 mm 54.5 gm.

1955 Pipilo fuscus

Queens Rd., Berkeley, California.

Oct. 13 Adult-plumaged member of pair around my home removed. Molt completed. Not sexed, presumably a male. [proves to be a ♀ according to sex of adult taken Oct. 2

Oct. 16 Remaining towhee paired the next day. A second bird taken today is a first-year individual, 61.8 gms, testis 1 mm. Juvenal rectrices and remiges all retained, molt heavy otherwise.

M SC - E Ir - C-D UTC - C-E

B - C-E Tm - C-C

Remaining adult heard chipping loudly in late afternoon — as also the responses of neighbors. It noticeably moved more about its territory than when a pair is present.

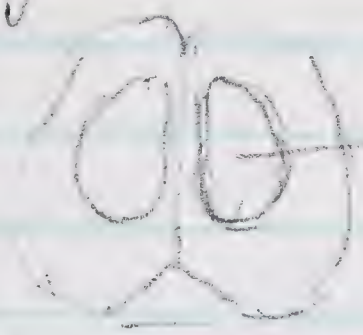
Oct. 25 Adult ♂ 51.7 gms. Testes 2 mm. Molt completed

Oct 30 1st-y male 49.5, Testes 1.5 mm Molt complete. Rectrices 5-5 first-year, others new; remiges 1st-year, large skull window.

Nov. 10 In meantime, one brown towhee present in the area, occasional contacts with neighbors evident, but no pair present. Single bird, as noted before, does a considerable amount of moving about.

1952 *Pipilo fuscus*

April 18 ♂ 1st-year Ova to 1 mm. 46.0 gm



skull windows.

April 1 ♂ 1st-y Testes 5 mm. 56.9 gm

April 15 ♂ 1st-y Testes 6 mm. 56.8
Small skull windows

April 29 ♀? 1st-y Specimen lost before it could be dissected; a small yellow cloaca belied its being a ♀.

Male sang in area more or less regularly throughout an area occupied by three territories in previous seasons. New mate appeared on May 12, collected early May 13

May 13 ♀ ad. Ovary previously active; about 6 ova up to 2 mm., 5-6 small atretic follicles indicate previous activity;

May 18 Male singing daily since the 13th

" 24 " still singing

1956 Pipilo fuscus

Sept. 25 U.C. campus, Berkeley
Brown towhee singing intermittently near Grammar as I was walking to parked car at 5:30

Nov. 18 Queens Rd.
♀ ad. very little fat. 60.0 gm.

1957
April 21 Queens Rd., Berkeley
See notes for April 22
Great deal of ground house sparrow removed on April 10. Only one individual

April 30 Pair present; courting, mating. One individual (♀?) perched on wall sitting quietly; other individual flew to wire and performed display of nervous hopping and jumping, lowering body slightly with each move, holding his head up slightly (done so strongly in some versions of this display), flutter or flapping hovering with each move. He approached the ♀, moving down another wire, with his wings afloat as she moved, she took wing and he followed.

1956 Pipilo fuscus

Queens Road, Berkeley

Dec. 1 ♂ 1st-y Rec 1-1, 2-2, 6-6 old; others new. 56.1 g

pair present on Nov. 29, this bird (?) first noted then.

Testes 2 mm. Very little fat.

Skull with asymmetric, large windows.

Dec. 2 ♀ 1st-y – clear skull windows

All rectrices new. 53.1

Ova <1 mm. Very light fat.

FAP
1957

Pipilo fuscus

April 3 Queens Road, Berkeley

Collecting nesting material – pair present around house and at least January.

April 7 attempted copulation.

April 10 gathering of nesting material still continuing. One member of pair seen pulling on long strands of rootlets exposed above ground. Both seen bits of grass taken that day.

♀ 1st-year Ova only to 2 mm.! 54.3 g.
No skull windows.
Rectrices L1 & 6-6 retained; others new
Small skull windows on both sides of crown, in supra occipital region

♂ 1st L testes 14 mm. 56.9
Rectrices 1-1 & 6-6 retained, others new

April 10 U.C. Campus
Brown Towhee seen gathering nest material

April 22 Queens Rd
Chipping heard from slope suggesting territorial activity locally. Possibly a new individual by new pair as again spreading into this area.

1957 Pipilo fuscus

May 12 Queens Road, Berkeley, Calif

♀ 1st - All rectrices old but 58.5
R 3, 4, which are both 2/3 grown.
Ova to 11 mm. Skull dbl-layered.
Light fat

May 13 ♂ 1st all rectrices old. 49.8
Testes 12 mm. No fat.
Skull dbl-layered

On May 9, this pair seen moving around patio, male going thru short periods of pre copulatory display - head up, tail raised, wings held out and quivering, jumping or skittering.

Removal of this pair leaves pair to the NW again the only one present nearby. This morning, they were already moving to SE side of house. The male did not engage in chase when they were nearby.

July 8 - Pair which was evidently the same as that mentioned above nested, placing the nest in a tall 16 foot alder bound, 4 ways land. Clutch

1957 *Pipile fuscus*

5 July Queen Rd, Berkeley.
began to hatch today.

16 July Nest removed & destroyed. Pair remains nearby.

22 July Pair still present.

One peculiarity of the pair, was that when the ♀ was off the nest, the ♂ perched on a gutter at the corner of the house and ate a worm to the nest and gave the chip-note sequence which serves as my unfamiliar ♂'s.

1983

22 Sept UC Berkeley campus

At 2nd corner of LSB this morning there was a bird with a food-call flutter following it. Tail of little or no full grown.

nd.
r paris
ing into
hon, then
inishes
(one
fight,
ember
eared
'ter
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

Page

Museum	No.	Sex Age	Collector	Locality
TKS 1731	Sent to Bowers Colombia	♂ ad		UC Campus Berkeley
WCR 11746	Sent to Palmer, Col	♂ ad		Do (Picked up by Mem Gym)

3m–10,'48 (B1169)

				L	R				
	Testis 2 mm			Red	Yellow			59.0 gm	
			48-23142		Orange				
			Green		Orange				
			Green		48-23120				

P. Telka
1960

Pipilo fuscus

5 May Berkeley, Calif.

First singing of P. fuscus heard.

8 May Fierce territorial fight between two pairs in our yard. Males in class climbing up into air about 20 feet above rhododendron, then dropping to ground. Sporadic skirmishes involved all four birds; but males (one banded) were the main ones engaging in this fight, and in the one long tussle. Other member of resident pair a 1st-year ♀, appeared within past week. Two pairs, after fight, moved slowly to W [toward fence], with banded male and his female supplanting the first, which soon left,

Female observed mouthing grass.

May 11 Nest in Erica about 5½ feet above ground,

May 15. Nest almost completed in outside brick, but not lined.

Towhee calling at dusk, from chokecherry at NW corner of house, broke into song intermittently. But chips were soft, and weakened terminally (a ♀ or 1st-year bird? Not the banded ♂).

Pipilo fuscus

13 Feb Berkeley, Calif

♀ Pipilo 1st-year Ova to 1 mm. 57.6
Slight fat; skull dbl-layered.

♂ ♀! Adult Ova to 1 mm. 57.4
Slight fat.

Considered a pair; not marked, but 2 females present in proximity for last few months; seen removing following ♂ shared perch 14th; a ♀ to bird seen on 14th, but no other!

14 Feb ♀ 1st-year Ova < 1 mm 55.2
Almost no fat. Skull dbl-layered.
Tail moult; 3 retrices partially grown, ancient!

Feb 15-16 Much chipping, moving among local brown towhees; one present on territory, chiefly along front and di hedge.

Feb 23 Pair present. One caught. But pair evidently not fully "formed" prior to catch, as aggressive displays observed, and one bird gave series of soft notes associated with opened posturing, which occurs between unmated birds.

Feb 23 ♀ 1st-y Ova < 1 mm. No fat. 52.5

Feb 24 One towhee present; both yesterday and today, chipping heard frequently, activity along front and of hedge.

Pipilo fuscus

Mch 23 Two pairs near house; one taken today, other member of pair chipping persistently throughout latter part of day [also morning of 24th].

23 March ♀ Pipilo Ova to 1mm. 50.8 gms
No fat, skull dbl layered.

29 March ♀ P. pilo 1st-year. Ova to 1mm. 50.5
No fat; Skull dbl-layered.

31 March New individual present; pair giving re-inforcement note this a.m. Male. Calling & assuming upright stance, as he was observed to do with individual taken on 29th.

3 April ♀ Pipilo 1st year. Ova to 1.5mm 51.1
No fat Skull dbl. layered
Taken early morning.

3 April ♂ Pipilo - 1st year, enlarg. cloaca
banded Red on L leg!
F&WS 49- 208 on R leg.
Remained on area (our east yard + Mrs A's property) throughout day. Uses roof crest of Mrs A's house to chip from intermittently

4 April Banded ♂ associating with new bird

coming from garden & have heard Vi
Crockwell's feeding starling. Latter bird
seem to make this commute-trip several
times in latter part of day.

1966

Pipilo fuscus

27 April Berkeley, Calif.

♂ (at -4) T 12 No fat. 54.1

Local ♀, with which this bird had been associating, began chipping within 10 minutes of the removal of this bird.

29 April Local bird, settled pair, necessarily a ♀ in view of all removals recorded above, attending one newly fledged juvenile. No other young present, no other adult, on NE, garden side of house.

3-4 May One towhee, evidently the same ♀, present along front, rear, and lawn side of house singing intermittently — sometimes from high perch, other times as she moved thru bushes foraging. Chipping owned weaker than that of ♂♂'s, ending in a disorganized, weak member. On the 4th, she ended the song with a series of mixed whining notes similar to those of the closing part of the pair reinforcement sequence.

4-5 May Single juvenile still present.

7 May Local "♀" removed. Juvenile present

13 " Juvenile present. Almost fully grown, foraging independently, at least part of the time.

Pitelka
1966

Pipilo fuscus

Berkeley, Calif.

14 April ad Pipilo fuscus — Testes 15 mm — 54.5
♂ — No fat

10 April ad " " — Ova to 3 mm. Oviduct 52.3
♀ — No fat. — 1/3 enlarged. BP clear, soft, follicular slots recently dropped feathers evident; 2 coll. foll's, possibly 3*. Evidently lost last clutch in laying period.
*May be atretic + undeveloped ovum earlier enlarged and yolky.

10 April ad " " — Testes 12 mm — 55.9
♂ — No fat

13 April 1st-y! " " — Testes 11 mm. — 55.0
♂ — No fat.
Pair present, ♂ trying friendly to attack and/or chase the trapped ♂. ♀ of pair nearby, feeding, indifferent to caged bird.

21 April ♂ ad " " — T 14 mm. No fat — 57.5

24 April - Territorial scuffles and chases just to N of house. A pair + 3rd bird, or as second pair again present along E side of house. Neighbors feeding station no doubt an important attractant.

1968

Pipilo fuscus

~~31 March~~ 1 April Berkeley, Calif.

♀ 1st-y. Ova to 1 mm. No fat 52.9
Retrices 1st-y; also GSC, narrower, more rounded, edged with buffy

31 Mch ♀ Ova to 10, 9, 4 mm. Very light fat 61.3
Ad. BP area mostly cleared of down feathers; follicles clear

Both ♀♀ taken in same trap at home. Ad. ♀ taken ca 6 p.m. Sunday; the 1st-y ♀ was taken at 8 a.m. the following morning. A second bird present each time.

7 April ♀ 8:45 a.m. Ova to 1 mm. No fat 49.1
Ad. No clearing of BP area. Second bird present.

♂ 11 a.m. T 13 mm; cloacal glands large 54.6
Ad. No fat

♀ Ova to 1 mm. No fat 51.8
1st Ist-y retrices & remiges

9 April ♂ T 9 mm No fat. 50.3
1st Ist-y retrices & inner remiges
A second bird present in area on lower side of house & in near garden, as used by former pair.

1968

Pipilo fuscus

11 April U.C. campus

Pair in L&B court evidently newly forming. ♂ chipping, and running this into chip song. He repeated this 3-4 times, then gave 2 series of pair-reinforcement notes. Then, again, 2 chip songs, + pair-reinforcement notes. I went out into court, and saw the pair moving in and around the Taxodium tree. The ♂ (larger) was quiet then, but kept moving after or in toward the other bird, head lowered, with just a weak aggressive stance when passing. This behavior seen in newly settling or forming pairs, or between members of a pair following territorial encounters, especially in pre or early breeding season.

22 April Morning chipping chorus (Lagunita) (4:40 a.m. PST.

23 April Territory around back yard occupied for first time.

24 April Local bird participating in morning chipping chorus, moving in back yard ca. 1. Later, ca. 9 a.m., heard pair-reinforcement note for first time.

1970

Pipilo fuscus

5 April Berkeley

♂ alone since 24th. Caught and given yellow band on each leg. Moves about area, chipping, but no song. Occasionally between spells of angry chipping, starts (at rate of few-per-minute sequence). Terminal gurgling frequent to 5 on his alone fandance.

*Cap lost. Two found nestlings. Otherwise plumage unknown.

23 April Fifteen ♂ heard giving song series, chips followed by rising trill. Lots of Dewpetch.

Most activity in past two weeks from the two yards (P & Cowgan) northward. Soon after banding a second female was noted, initially to Cowgan feeding tray and going back to area to west of Bell House. This bird proved to be a ♀. Always alone, never accompanied but giving a male (chips, etc.) on the east to the west.

25 April Dbl-yellow present, alone, chipping yesterday and today with occasional songs.

26 April In morning, two birds on Cowgan nest. ♀ on nest, perched, sang display, male chip

and attempted twice to mount. Drove two men
& spending much time on guard, foraging; & above it was
28-29 Pair present, & feeding persistently, gave
many location notes, & perched higher
and following.

15 Aug - Yellow-banded Bunting Tanager on Anoyan
Roof - flew toward Queen Sd, down -
bill: not seen, or detected, at Lennis

1970 P. pipilo fuscus

Berkeley, Calif

7 March Both members of pair removed on a.m. Male adult; ♀ 1st-year

8 March One member of N pair moved to forest line between Canyon & us; called, returned to N onto heart of its own territory.

10 March Regular calling on territory

16 March Pair present, but quiet, on past week. Succulents sabotaged. Put out traps

1 March. Both members of pair caught. ♂ (testes 3mm) & ♀ (ovk <1mm) both 1st-year. After ♂ was caught, ~~[illegible]~~ and removed from trap, in minutes immediately following, ♀ chased aggressively & tried from the S (vicinity of Bell house, on occupied territory) & then caught within 10 minutes

19 March By now birds from N territory coming in fitfully & hesitantly, but regularly trying & calling regularly

22 March Both members of N pair coming to house gutter & plant intermittently & calling regularly — not coming down to ground

24 March ♀ 1st-year trapped — from neighboring pair to N. Ovary with ova up to 3mm

1971

P. p. lo fuscus

31 July Sunday

Towhee flew in from NE (across Cordell) & hung over Anyan property, and outcrows. Only then fed grown juvenile fed alone in our yard. Towhees foraged occasionally, with a 2nd flying.

10 Aug. Single juvenile, lunch yard intermittently in past week. Does large, noisily at. Today, two (a pair?) of juveniles are in the yard. One (the larger) begges a very young adult then fed on lawn following watering. Later, there was a strong chase by a female from the SW (across Queen Rd).

12 Aug. "Pair" apparently settled in yard; feeding together.

1971

Pipilo fuscus

19 April ~~[illegible]~~ 54.4
♀ ad. ova to 2 mm. no fat
wing feathers ad.
Some tail feathers only weakly truncate,
but not worn.
Brood patch naked, but thin

April 18 ♂ 1st y Testes 11 mm 51.4
no fat. Brood patch over with down.

April 18 banded BT-YY flies from NE (over Arroyo hedge) into yard, & flies from SW in flies English laurel, and chaps loudly, dashing at and supplanting YY. [Should have trapped just 15-20 min. earlier.] YY flies up to fence; both in strong territorial display: head up, body feathers puffed, wings drooped, tail up, fluttering with black breast and sides. YY flies back down to ground and they feed, but remain erected (i.e. still in display). YY remains in more strong display, picking up leaf, holding up, and dancing at a short distance. Yellow-throat, then 10-15 seconds later picks up another. Then the ♀ picks up one, preening, puts it down, then a second, put it down. They feed separately. ♀ went to try to peck

YY bounced into the circling flock and
This disturbed apparently upset's
sequence. ♀ dashes at YY again,
who leaves to NE over Arroyan
house.

♀ had been chipping, but irregularly —
never full songs.

April 19 - Regulation, ♀ trapped and killed.
A second towhee was nearby, walking
along fence top — I thought it was
the ♀ — never looked at trapped ♀
bird, as I thought it was still within
bounds! Her belly defeathered,
tail feathers truncated.

April 21 And the 19th, and a guest — towhees
from NE & SW occasionally visiting.
No one loud chipping or weak
singing in the area

April 30. All have chipping in the area
regularly both the morning and
evening on the 29th. Also present
today I almost caught.

1971 Pipilo fuscus

4 April	Quarried, Berkeley		
	♂ 1st-year	Testes 11 mm. cloaca only slightly enlarged, no fat	55.3
	♂ 1st year	Testes 11 mm. cloaca only slightly enlarged, no fat	51.0
5 April	♂ ad	Testes 10 mm. cloaca only slightly enlarged, no fat	53.9

Sunday p.m. 2 2-called traps put in DR garden. By sunset, two birds caught, both primary to be first-year and males. Testes of same size, but cloacal development ~~[illegible]~~ in the 55.3 bird was greater than the 51.0 bird.

On Saturday, spring display seen by bird on fence, but few seen now to have measurable testes. One of the two caught

Display: Puffing & spreading of body feathers, head up, bird moves stiffly, giving soft chatter. A soft pair-component song was given after the conclusion of the display, as the bird remained where it was.

The male adult (53.9) taken on the 5th was trapped in the morning by 9 a.m. There was no way of knowing exactly when it had flown — or whether it was undoubtedly locally settled. Throughout the time the bird was trapped, while I got it out, and until I left, there was a persistent — and exceptional — chirping (not singing) by a brown towhee across the

stuck to the earth, & below Queens, on the
shelly farm. The chopper appeared
to be over 3 mos. 's home (the first
on the lower side of Queens above the
junction).

1973

Pipilo fuscus

31 May Berkeley (Hilgard Ave)

♀ 1st-year. Cca to 2 mm. Oviduct enlarging (4-2 mm. diameter); some own feathers dropped from brood patch area.
Member of mated pair.

1974

Sept 22 Berkeley Hills

Two pairs to south of "Dog Run," at its south edge, in strong territorial conflict. Pairs going thru strong reinforcement display repeatedly, with one of pair to south (female?) dashing against one of pair to north. Then more pair reinforcement, then another dash. North pair moves out and no more but dash of longer range by one of the south pair, South pair moving across road slowly, giving more pair reinforcement notes. South pair moves to south. Clearly a boundary conflict.

Oct 6 Hilgard Avenue — Two pairs in strong territorial encounter to west of house. Pair on north side of street displays; a second pair called to more south across the street. As the earlier situation, only one member of the north pair is involved: Pair reinforcement display, frequent

which was what called my attention to the encounter.

Banding
Mch
21 - Banded small 1st-year bird (suspected ♀)
Y (right) - Red (left). It flew directly to south, across street, then chased by another BT chipping aggressively (male!)

1975

Pipilo fuscus

Berkeley, Calif.

15 March ad ♂ Testes 13 mm. Almost no fat. 565

Trapped on front deck. ♀ accompanying him yesterday and today. In the following 3 hours (1030–1330), she moved around alone, on backside of tree, chipping repeatedly. After two encounters with the neighboring pair to north, she continued moving slowly through trees and shrubbery along that north contained boundary, chipping, and occasionally giving the pair encounter note, not loudly, and going at several times on sequence. Chipping just routine call — i.e., no trill of organized sequence of notes, as in song.

Pipilo fuscus

15 March Helg and Ava, Berkeley

11 a.m. Male of local pair caught and removed. See earlier notes. ♀ vocalized strongly within the hour, chipping repeatedly, removed pair in fourth notes, moving back and forth over territory on backside of houses. Territorial encounter with pair to north.

5:30 p.m. ♀ still chipping, now giving organized series of chips approaching normal song. Repeatedly.

♀ ad 51 grams Wing blood to 2 mm

Second towhee caught on porch. Proved to be ♀ of pair to SW. Helg and separated the territories. Territorial encounters seen a number of times in past months. Provided by mealfeeding station on neighbor's deck to west, with bird gatherings attracting the towhee pair to SW.

16 March 8-10 a.m. ♀ chipping persistently and now delivering full song. Limiting area of activity to brushy yard and trees about the shack house, favoring a tall Pittosporum for singing.

<u>Moreover</u>, the male to SW & SW also singing. Both birds heard throughout

repeatedly. Male S not giving fully coordinated song.
Several intervals encounters between ♀ and pair to SE, just E of Lake Stopp.

8-9 a.m.
11 March - Situation same. Temperature low. Rain prior day and that night.
5:30 p.m. Two towhees in Pittosporum. One chipping softly, giving prolonged trembling trilling note - very one-note note. Disappearing fully while singing, with head up, chest feathers ruffled, wings out drooped somewhat, and tail raised partly. Wings opened symmetrically of course [f] individual, opened only on side toward ♀ of duetting. This occurred repeatedly. ♀ quiet and giving only occasional chip. She flew to backside of house, ♂ remained in front, moving to a stunt at NE corner. Black birds' mewing or calling from SE territory; so assume this is the source of the song. ♂ Half hour later pair about 2-3 feet apart, perching on box elder in front yard, silent.

18 March 8 a.m.
Trapped towhee. Presumed to be the local female, small sized, first year, several secondaries broken distally on left side, chest & towhee perched in box elder overlooking trapping site while she called. This female kept calling with a soft lisping note of the type given during pairing displays.
9 a.m. Some singing from an open thick tree, got a brief series of 6-8 songs spaced out over 3-4 minutes, also at time of the morning chorus, around 6:45, one individual, suspected to be the same, sang 2-3 times. Temperature again low last night. Suspect intermittent song by female of mid stopping of song by 8:5 means pairing activity is still underway.

22 March (a.m.) On Tuesday & Wed, some intermittent chipping, but everything quiet since then.

23 March See earlier notes for bird caught 21 March. Caught a 1st year bird today, sex not to be resident & to east, but bird escaped.

1975 Pipilo erythrophthalmus

Hilgard Ave., Berkeley

21 March ♀? 1st year Yellow - Red. (→ south)

1982 Hilgard Ave.

9 Sept Towhee caught in trap set for rat that came in living room last nite.

♂ ad. no fat. Testes 3mm. 54.0 gms
molt almost complete: E/E/4/5c/E/E/4/5c/EE
When picked up 7:30 a.m., already anti-sidder, eyes dried, etc. — i.e., caught the previous day.

In the neighboring yard, to east, was alone towhee chipping constantly, at varying rates, occasionally beginning to sing, but soft, and with subtle irregularity in the rising frequency of notes. This sidder disappeared in the dress during the transition, before dusk, after I observed the trapped bird. It moved about briefly on our upper yard and in Atkins' yard, clearly oriented to the spot where it had lost contact with its mate.

9 Sept. 5-7 p.m. Towhee present, calling as this morning. One gave a weak and somewhat irregular, but clearly identifiable pair-reinforcement note.

10-14 Sept. Single towhee present in each yard daily, chipping, a few more weak songs given, also soft conversational note given by pair

members also heard. In succeeding days, the bird spent increasing amounts of time away from the yard.

Sept 15. Another tanager nearby, but never came close, never saw or heard any interaction.

[Specimen proved to be a male! My first thought was that calling and weak singing was that of a 1st-year male, but it is clear this behavior can be shown by a ♀. Unfortunately, do not know if she was 1st-y or adult.]

Sept 16-23. Tanager present, chipping sometimes, but intervals longer, and chipping of lower frequency. No song, pair-reinforcement note, or other recognized note. Neighboring tanager shows up from W, chips irregularly, but there are no close approaches. No pairing acts or sounds heard. I suspect neighbor is a ♀. When one flies, the other can move off in same direction, providing my individual (A) moves to NW. This may be low-key territorial interaction.

Pitelka
1947

Junco hyemalis

Feb. 15 Woolsey Canyon, Berkeley, Calif.

Two adult males observed in a large flock of J. oreganus and Zonotrichia along the border of the willow thicket of South draw, neighboring the horse inclosures where they were all finding abundant food.

Pitelka
1947

Junco oreganus

Feb. 15 Woolsey Canyon, Berkeley, Calif.

Flock along south border of canyon woodland observed feeding quietly in canopy foliage of oaks. The ground was soaking wet, the weather cold and foggy.

1972

Sunset Oregon

6 Sept Beverly Oregon

Adopted with 3 well grown fledglings near Dunnell; two feeding themselves, the third begging and being fed.

Pitelka
1947

Phenticus melanocephalus.

Aug. 10 Woolsey Canyon, Berkeley, Calif.

Adult male observed feeding and followed by one well-grown fledgling.

1972

Observations

Sept 3 Berkeley

Adult followed by fledgling calling for food & had regurgitated seeds

Salmonst 25-VII

1954

Carpodacus mexicanus

May 15 Queens Road, Berkeley, Calif.

Nest 1 with 6 eggs against house, to right of front door. Contained only 5 eggs on May 29. Interference, which is fairly frequent, + coolness of position of nest may be responsible for delay in hatching.

Nest 2 with 3 eggs. on S side of ivy-post, about 6 feet above ground. Contained two eggs on May 22. Apparently deserted.

May 22. Nest 3 with young on N side of ivy post about 8 feet above the ground. Parents bringing food, and one fairly well grown young out and following parents.

Another ♀ building (nest 4) on E side of post about 5 feet below lowest crossbar. Nesting material being brought here also on May 29. Copulation observed on May 29.

May 22 Nest 5 on N side of post about 3 feet below, being built on May 22, pair observed entering here in following week.

May 23 Chases occur among ♀♀'s as well as ♂♂'s. ♂♂'s follow ♀♀'s and seem to be aggressive ~~usually~~ usually in the presence of and near their mates, or just after mate enters nest site.

May 28 Male of one of the post nests displayed before ♀ of nest 1 as she perched on nearby wires; he uttering shrill sex note and attempting to approach her, while she chased him in small arcs around the post area. She, after 3-4 such chases, proceeded to her nest

1954

Carpodacus mexicanus

May 28 Queens Road, Berkeley

while he, unlike the male of pair 1, remained perched near the post.

May 28 Pair 6, near living room fireplace, active on NW side of house; ♀ carrying nesting materials and examining nest sites. ♂ giving characteristic plaintive doublets or triplet which are uttered persistently by ♂ in this stage. This ♂ occasionally bursts into short burbles of song.

1983

10 Sept Hilgard Ave., Berkeley

[illegible] fledgling begs

1972 Spinus tristis = Carduelis tristis

Beasley

23 July N/3 S tristis in Wildcat Canyon

30 July N/4 more Fledgling leaf 21-VII

Spinus psaltria.

30 July Adults plus 2-3 fledglings begging for food in side canyon above Wildcat Creek.

5 Sept Adult plus fledgling being fed along Hilgard Ave

"Vagrants"

1970 Queens Road, Berkeley
6 Sept Red-breasted Nuthatch
7 Sept Plain Titmouse
Western Tanager
1st Mocking Bird heard calling
(Shasta & Queens).

11728